The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. 1 NO. 188 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	Moltan. ..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina ...	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ,, 1914.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia .	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Oct.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hotl.	6126	11th Octr.	19th Oct.
Bangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Inaba Maru.		5500	6th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, ESQ.
H. S. DIKSHIT, ESQ.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, ESQ.,
W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan...	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb...	21st Feb...
City of Calcutta.	A&C	7680*	12th Mar...	10th Mar..
Trafford	A	5321	21st Mar...	....
City of .. chester ..	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April...
City ofKarachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A& C	7475	27th May .	25th May...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd cla Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	....	999	....	

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

	Rs. a.
With The Russian Pilgrims to Jerusalem. By Stephen Graham, with 38 illustrations from photographs by the Author, and a Map	6 9
Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences. Vol. I., Logic. By Arnold Ruge, Wilhelm Windelband, Josiah Royce, Louis Couturat Benedetto Croce, Federick Enriques and Nicolaj Losskiji. Translated by B. Ethel Meyer.....	6 9
Practical Telephony. By Jas. Bell, A. I. E. E., and S. Wilson, A. M. I. E. E.....	3 1
The Moral Maxims and Reflections of the Duke De La Rochefoucauld, with an introduction and notes by George H. Powell, with a frontispiece by N. Nansiau	1 12
Spons' Mechanics' Own Book. A Manuel for Handicraftsmen and Amateurs	4 8
HANKY PANKY. A Book of easy and difficult conjuring tricks. Edited by W. H. Cremer, Jun. with 250 Practical illustrations...	2 0
Electro-Motors. How made and How used. By S. R. Bottone, with eighty-seven illustrations ...	2 3
The Principles of Fitting for Engineers, Apprentices, and Students in Technical Schools by Joseph G. Horner, A.M.I., Mech. E. Illustrated with three hundred and fifty engravings and eight photographic plates	4 6
Sanitary Engineering. A Practical Manual of Town, Drainage and Sewage and Refuse Disposal. By Francis Wood, M. Inst. C.E., F. G. S., with numerous illustrations	7 7
Upkeep. A Simple Treatise on Motor-car Maintenance. By Gordon W. Wayter, A.M.I.A.E...	0 14
The Amateur Electrician's Workshop. By S. R. Bottone, with forty-one illustrations	1 5
The Opinions of Jerome Coignard. By Anatole France. A translation by Mrs. Wilfrid Jackson.....	4 8

Thacker & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

197

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 16th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡G. M.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 17th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.

† Forebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3164, tons on Tuesday 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

10th October, 1913.
161

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OWING to the EXPIRY of our LEASE, we have removed to New Premises in 357, Hornby Road, a few doors beyond Churchgate Street, and opposite Oriental Buildings.

USEFUL BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

	Rs. a.
JACK'S REFERENCE BOOK for Home and Office. Contains 13 Complete Books of Reference. 1,088 pages	3 1
THE WOMAN'S BOOK. Contains everything a woman ought to know. Fully Illustrated	3 1
THE PARENTS' BOOK. A Book which answers Children's questions. By Rita Strauss. Illustrated	3 1
PROS AND CONS. A Guide to the leading controversies of the day. By J. B. Askew. Paper, covers. Ans. 14; Cloth.....	1 12
PEARS' SHILLING CYCLOPÆDIA. New Edition, considerably enlarged. 31 pages of Coloured Maps, etc.	0 14
ENQUIRY WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING. Enlarged and thoroughly revised	2 3
STOKE'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. Compiled by Elford E. Treffry	3 1
THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MOTORING. Edited by R. J. Mecredy	6 9
THE ROMANCE OF WORDS. By Ernest Weekley, M.A.....	3 1
BREWER'S READER'S HANDBOOK of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusions, References, Proverbs, Plots, Stories, and Poems. New Edition, Revised	3 1
BREWER'S DICTIONARY OF PHRASE AND FABLE. Giving the derivation, source, or origin of common phrases, allusions, and words that have a tale to tell. To which is added a concise bibliography of English Literature	7 14
CASSELL'S BOOK OF QUOTATIONS, Proverbs and Household Words. By W. Gurney Benham. Revised Edition	9 8
THE GRAPHIC ATLAS OF THE WORLD. Edith by J. G. Bartholomew. Containing 128 pages of Coloured Maps and a Complete General Index. 10 by 7½	4 6
ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF NEEDLEWORK. By Therese de Dillmont. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged	1 8
THE EVERYMAN ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Edited by Andrew Boyle. In 12 vols. Vols. 1-8 now ready. Each	0 14
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the year 1913	9 8
PITMAN'S BUSINESS MAN'S GUIDE. A Handbook for all engaged in business. By J. A. Slater	3 1
THE CHAIRMAN'S HANDBOOK. By Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave...	1 5
PITMAN'S DICTIONARY OF BOOK-KEEPING. A Book of Reference on all matters concerning Book-keeping and Accountancy. By R. J. Porters.....	4 6

193

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £600,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell Esq. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Horaby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for er periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia" Telephone No, 42.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

STANDARD OIL CO
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE SAFETY PIN.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

An evolution of the ordinary household Pin.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the "shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a Variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London made, strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire; half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled; with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs 4- and upwards

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	...	...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	...	...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	...	...	,, 50 ,, 2—8.
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	...		,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs. a.
Per line	0 4
Minimum charge	1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A middle-aged, experienced Lady Manager for Civil and Military Hotel, Bareilly. Terms on application to MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of a thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthner Pianos.

FRUIT HAMPERS ! ! !

25 delicious oranges Rs. 2; 25 dessert apples Rs. 3; 25 red bananas Rs. 1-8; 50 table plantains Rs. 1; 6 fresh pomfrets in ice Rs. 4; 3 boxes desert dates Re. 1; 3 lbs. stewing figs Re. 1; 5lbs. fresh walnuts Rs. 2; 4 lbs. delicious Bombay mulwa Rs. 2; 200 choice Bombay ducks Re. 1; hamper of English vegetables Rs. 3; (Carr. paid; if "Chronicle," named)

TUKINA & CO.,
Seetaram Building, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—EARLY the service of a good BULL TERRIER DOG. Must have good pedigree for a first class bitch with excellent pedigree. Apply to box No. 85, "Bombay Chronicle." 0576

WANTED.—A Bandmaster for the 92nd Punjabis, moving on relief to Alipore. Apply in the first instance to Col. GOODENOUGH, 92nd Punjabis, care of United Service Club, Simla.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED pure European Nurse, who has been brought up in Europe. Highest references required. Passage Home in February Sewing-maid kept. Apply Mrs. ROSE, care of Major J. L. ROSE, Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MUSIC TEACHER, pupils at Govalia Tank Road. Two half hour lessons weekly at Rs. 10 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 25, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED TEMPORARY subovorseers, only men with practical building experience apply stating age and qualifications to

G. WITTET.
Consulting Architect to Government.
0554

WANTED PAYING GUESTS for 2 Large Rooms, with Bath rooms and verandahs, E. L. and F., with or without board opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 79, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0555

WANTED.—AN ASSTT PROFESSOR of English to teach F. A. Classes. Pay up to Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply stating qualifications, age etc., to

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College,
Managing Committee, Lahore.
0520

WANTED.—For the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, Surgical Theatre Sister. Pay Rs. 100 with board, lighting, punkhas and dhobi found. Only those versed in modern Aseptic Technique need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPERINTENDENT.

A EUROPEAN LADY on the Apollo Bunder can offer excellent accommodation to Bachelors. E. L. and Fans also supplies meals outside. English table a speciality. Apply Box 84, "Bombay Chronicle." 0574

BOARD RESIDENCE.—Superior furnished quarters offered Married Couple. Quarters self-contained comprising commodious verandah, Bed-room, etc., separate entrance, private family, Wodehouse Road. Apply Box No. 86, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0591

WANTED.

WANTED—A really good Clerk, who must have had former experience in a Regimental Office and be a proficient typist. Pay according to qualifications. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted to the ADJUTANT, Bihar Light Horse, Muzufferpore.

WANTED temporary SUB-OVERSEERS, only men with practical building experience apply stating age and qualifications to

G. WITTET,
Consulting Architect to Government.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of the Mechanics to drive 15 H.-P., 1913 Model Daimler Car. Apply with certificates stating lowest salary required to

RAO SAHIB D. LAXMINARAYAN,
Kamhan Bridge,
Kamptee, C.P.

WANTED HD. MISTRESS, Graduate or qualified Experienced Undergraduate, for Mofussil Girls' Eng. Sch. One knowing French, Chemistry preferable. Apply

MR. K. A. BALA,
Dy. Ed. Inspector,
75, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

WANTED—A ROORKEE passed Sub-overseer and a Lighting Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 45 p.m. plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance, for Kasganji Municipality. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN Municipal Board Kasganj, & Collector Etah. No applications will be entertained after 21st October, 1913.

WANTED for the Hindu College, Delhi, One Professor of English on Rs. 150—10—200.

One Professor of Mathematics on Rs. 125—10—175.

The posts are permanent. Experienced M.A.'s of good standing and capable of teaching upto the B.A. Honours Standards are required. The selected candidates will be required to remain under moral obligation to stick to their posts for at least five years. Apply immediately to

S. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., F.C.S., F.R.A.S.
Principal.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO LET—Rooms furnished. Healthy locality. Good view. Terms moderate.—Apply "R.E.B.," near Post Office, Lonavla.

TO LET—Rooms furnished or unfurnished on the ground floor of "SUNNYSIDE" behind the Byculla Club. Latest sanitary arrangements. —Apply Mrs. BATLIBOI, next door.

TO LET—Large unfurnished Room with bathroom, verandah, E. L., Fans, Rs. 50. Another small room Rs. 15.—Apply "C.S.," WHITE HOUSE, III Floor, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hammers steam 30 and 15 cwts.
Machine nut tapping.
Machine nut forging.
Wheel radiusing large face plates.
For particulars apply to the
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES,
9th Division, Madras Arsenal.
Any offers wil be considered.

FOR SALE—TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 feet long and 7 feet dia, with 3 Galloway tubes in each flue, working pressure 50 lbs. per square inch. Built by Messrs. Thomas Beely, of Manchester, England. Price Rs. 2,000 each, offers will be considered. Apply to the

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DISTRICT ORGAN by Soundy and Co., in good order. Price Rs. 120 or offer. Apply to E. D. Driver, Provision Merchant, Main Road, Bombay.

ONE Universal pattern Regulation Saddle with holsters, complete, by John Leckie, London, little used. Rs. 80.
One regulation Bridle, Rs. 20.
One plain flap Saddle by Watts and Co., Rs. 25.
Offers considered. Apply to Major-General WALLACE, Mhow.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT, consisting of:—
Two Pumps, Tweddells, suitable for Steam pressure, of 90 to 100 lbs. per square inch, and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.
Two Accumulators, Tweddells system, with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke, suitable for above.
Four Gap Riveters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.
Large quantity of steel hydraulic piping bends and tees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.
All the above in good order, one set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—1. MAXIMITE—T. B. Ch. Aus. G. by 'Blodshot,' 7 years; upto any weight; very good looking, very fast and handy and lots of quality —Price Rs. 3,000.
2. PALADIN.—Ch. W. G., up to any weight, good looking, very fast and exceptionally handy; very quick and easy to play, played in the 'Mahableshwar Tournament 1912,' also ran in 'Mahableshwar Races' and came second.—Price Rs. 2,500.
3. MINX.—T. B. Ch. W. M., very well bred and good looking, by 'Magistrate' from a 'Predominant' mare, 6 years, exceptionally handy, very fast and strong, upto weight.—Price Rs. 2,000.
4. CHESTER-LOU.—T. B. Ch. Aus. M. very well bred and good looking by 'Bloodshot' dam by 'Grand Master,' 6 years, light mouth, plenty of weight, fast and easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.
5. MIRTH.—Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking and upto any weight, fast and partially trained. Price Rs. 1,500.
6. PALOTTA.—T. B. Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking by 'Chesterman' dam by 'Rouge-et-noir,' up to any weight, fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,500.
7. PAQUITTA.—T. B. Gr. Aus. M., by 'Amhurst,' 6 years, light weight, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.
8. PATIENCE.—Bay Aus. M., 5 years, strong and very fast, a good medium weight pony; partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.
9. VELOCITY.—Bay High Class Arab, 6 years, plenty of quality and weight, very fast and handy, easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.
10. DUJA.—High Class Gr. Arab, 6 years, upto weight, exceptionally fast, very quick and handy.—Price Rs. 1,500.
11. CHICHESTER.—Chestnut high class Arab, 6 years, upto any weight and plenty of quality; very strong, good looking and good tempered; very fast and exceptionally handy. Has won races.—Price Rs. 1,500.
12. DARWESH.—High class Gr. Arab, 9 years, very nice looking, fast, very handy and easy to play. Ran in Mahableshwar Races and came second.—Price Rs. 1,200.
13. SOLICITOR.—Gr. Arab, 6 years, fine heavy weight pony, fast and easy to play, good mouth.—Price Rs. 900.
14. SCINDE.—Gr. Arab, 7 years, very strong pony, light mouth, fast and handy to play.—Price Rs. 900.
15. VOLUNTEER.—Bay Arab, 6 years, upto weight, very fast and handy, partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,000.
16. BOLERO.—Gr. Arab, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 700.
17. DEWAN.—Gr. Arab, 5 years, very fast and strong pony, easy to play and upto weight.—Price Rs. 800.
1. All above Ponies priced low to secure immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo this season.
2. All Ponies except Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16, are upto Tournament form and were going to have been entered in the coming Polo Tournament Season, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16 are fast and promising and should make first class ponies. Nos. 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 hold also W. I. T. Certificates.
3. Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 16 should win first class races after good training.
4. All Ponies are measured for life and are believed to be absolutely sound; open to Veterinary examination.
5. Reasonable offers will be considered.
For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India.

FOR SALE.

OWING TO MOURNING—all from Home this month from noted Paris and London houses—meant for coming winter season mostly new some never worn and hardly a quarter of what they cost owner, not known in India.
1. Pale grey coat and skirt of wide ribbed all pure silk material, grey chiffon blouse trimmed silver to match, skirt newest drapery, wide deep blue moire sash swathed round hips, coat lined white satin, never worn, (Maison Belon), Rs. 60. 2. Soft white satin foulard frock, with round black spot, small basque round bodice, trimmed white net, embroidered white passementerie, buttons, waist-band and large bow in front of lovely shade cerise ribbon, under-skirt of soft white silk (Maison Belon) Rs. 50. 3. Pink chiffon velvet ball gown, tunic of white Brussels net, edged crystal fringe, bodice trimmed rich silver lace, worn once, new, Rs. 60 (from Ferluce!. 4. Primrose crepe de chine ball gown trimmed very fine white lace and small different coloured chiffon roses, never worn, a lovely frock, Rs. 50. 5. Tea gown entirely made of cream lace, with insertions of heavy lace trimmed chestnut satin, made on soft white silk, never worn, (Marshall and Snellgrove) for Rs. 45. 6. Ball gown of white Liberty satin trimmed white chiffon, lace and pearls, worn once, absolutely new. Rs. 60. 7. Ball gown of Royal blue chiffon woven with bunches of large silver flower, made over pale pink satin, bodice and skirt outlined with bands of paste diamonds, worn twice as new, from Robaine, Rs 60. 8. Long black satin evening or afternoon coat trimmed black chiffon velvet, and long black silk fringe lined soft black silk, very smart and in perfect condition, for Rs. 30. 9. Ivory cream chiffon velvet afternoon frock (all pure silk), deep white net yoke trimmed brown marabout draped skirt, worn a few times, perfectly new and a beautiful gown, Rs 45. 10. Black chiffon velvet coat and skirt trimmed black silk braid and black silk hand embroidery, draped skirt, hardly worn and as new (Robaine), lined Royal blue satin for Rs. 45. 11. Dark blue serge coat and skirt with collar and cuffs of hand embroidered nattier blue linen short coat lined white satin, as new and very smart, beautifully cut skirt, Rs. 30. 12. Pink linen frock, long tunic turned over white linen collar, front of tucked and frilled white cambric, never worn, for Rs. 30. 13. Exquisite garden party frock of ivory satin charmeuse trimmed fine white lace, and long silk fringe, skirt beautifully draped worn 3 times and perfectly new, Rs. 50. 14. Gown of finest white face cloth, lace sleeves, deep net yoke, trimmed lace and small touch of lovely nattier blue velvet a charming frock from Ferluce, as new, Rs. 45. 15. Very smartly cut suit of all wool nattier blue sponge cloth very smartly tailored coat lined white satin Rs. 35. 16. Aft. gown of smethyst silk crepon bodice trimmed dull oxydized lace and pearl and amethyst trimmings very pretty, from Buckmaster, for Rs. 45. These last two items are larger measurements and both dresses worn but in excellent condition. 17. Black tucked chiffon blouse over white satin with small white satin collar hand embroidered in silk, very pretty, Rs. 8. 18. 2 silk shirts (cream glace), worn, at Rs. 2 each. 19 Dark mole shantung coat and skirt short coat very smart, worn, silk in coat perished, Rs. 10: 20. Small dark blue hat (Woolland) trimmed pheasant's wing, Rs. 5. 21. Evening blue silk brocade petticoat trimmed net and ribbon, Rs. 5 Measurements about front 42, waist 26, bust 38. No approval possible, sent V.P.P. in order of application received. These things must be sold before October 30th as owner is returning Home immediately—Apply H.S., c/o GRINDLAY & CO., Bankers, Bombay.

ONE Remount pattern Tonga with English made harness and lamps, cushions etc. All in first class condition except the Rubber-Tyres, which are slightly worn. Would take Rs. 700 or reasonable offer. Reply to MESS SECRETARY (64th Battery Officers Mess, Meerut.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE ENGAGEMENT of Mr. G. C. F. NELSON, as the Joint Representative of Messrs. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, Limited, and this firm terminated on the 8th October, 1913.

For Indian States & Eastern Agency,
(Sd.) ARTHUR G. HOLMES,
0579 Manager.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, will commence work in the Elphinstone College Building, Bombay, at 8 a.m. on the 22nd October, 1913. Candidates for admission should apply to Mr K. S. AIYAR, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Aiyar will also attend at the Elphinstone College from 8 to 10 a.m. on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October. The fee payable for the first term will be Rs. 40.

Poona, 7th October, 1913.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.

THE MACDONALD HOSIERY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, called and adjourned on the 6th instant, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th October, 1913, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Board,
G. H. POONSEY & BROS.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Oct., 1913.

NOTICE

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—
Kodibag, near Karwar, on the 11th November, 1913.
Teak logs 57,250 cft., teak poles 2,089 sissum logs 840 cft. and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 10,725 cft.
Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar, on the 18th November, 1913.
Teak logs 11,000 cft., sissum 400 cft., and junglewood including Matti and Nana logs 42,000 cft.
For further particulars apply to Undersigned.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D., Kanara.
Karwar, 23rd September, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.

The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Drill Blue 27" wide to standard pattern	1,50,000
Cloth Drill Khaki 27" wide to standard pattern	20,000
Cloth Drill White 27" wide to standard pattern	50,000
Cloth Drill Red Superior 27" wide to standard pattern	1,000
Cloth Cotton Blue for menials pugrees 24" wide in lengths of 24 yards to standard pattern...	2,18,750

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Grey Blanketting to standard pattern	30,000
Cloth Blanketting dyed black to standard pattern	6,000

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what mills in India, the material will be made or other source of supply.
3. Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.
4. Samples of various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1913.
5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Summer and Winter Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).
6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.
7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.
8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 3rd Oct., 1913.

NOTICE.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of entry for the Practical Examination, is SATURDAY, November 1st.

The Examiner will be Dr. W. Creser.

EDGAR FAULKNER, Mus. D.,
Local Secretary.
The Anchorage, Bombay. 0582

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RY. CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow to the above Railway for the year 1914, and will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to 12 noon on the 6th November, 1913.

Full particulars together with tender form may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Secunderabad, on payment of British Rupee one.

KALYAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.,

SPECIAL PRIZE.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF 10 GUINEAS.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW COMMITTEE, Kalyan Taluka, Thana District, proposes to offer a Special Prize of the value of 10 Guineas, for a Rice Cleaning and Polishing Machine of a small size, driven by a small oil engine, which can be worked in an average village on co-operative principles. Both European and Native Manufacturers are invited to compete. The Committee will assign a suitable place and offers other facilities to show the machine in actual working. All communications on this subject should be addressed to the Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, Ratnagiri.

The Show will be held at Kalyan on the 5th, 6th and 7th January, 1914.

Kalyan, 29th September, 1913.

DASTUR DARASHAH R. SANJANA,
Chairman,
Agriculture Show Committee.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Queensland Maple and Bunya Pine Timbers" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 28th October, 1913, at which place, hour and date, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. No contractors or representatives will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of tenders unless he personally presents a tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening tenders except the name of the contractors or firms whose tenders have been received.

2. The following quantities will be required:—
(1) Queensland Maple. 100 tons.
(2) Bunya Pine ..... 100 tons.

3. Tenderers should note that payments will be made on Railway measurements as stated in the form of tender.
4. The form of tender and conditions with specifications can be obtained from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab) on application and payment of a sum of Rs. 105. Out of this amount Rs. 5 will be retained towards the cost of the form of tender and the balance will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a "bona-fide" tender is submitted. In the case of successful tenderers the money will be retained as part security of the contract to be entered into by them.
5. Tenders not specifying the place of delivery will be rejected.
6. No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.
7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the whole or any part of any given tender.

By Order
CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.
Carriage and Wagon Supdt.'s Office.
Moghalpura (Punjab).
Dated, 3rd October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.	Stations.		To Bombay H. M.	Up
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35	
22-26	Arr. Manmad.....	Dep.	7-24	
8-18	,, Bhopal.....	,,	21-16	
11-4	,, Bina	,,	18-32	
13-25	,, Jhansi	,,	15-57	
15-14	,, Gwalior	,,	13-48	
17-45	,, Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14	
18-41	,, Muttra.....	,,	10-19	
21- 0	,,	,,	8-0	
21-30	Dep. Delhi	Arr.	7-35	
22- 9	Dep. Ghaziabad ...	Dep.	7-5	
23-10	,, Meerut Cantonment.....	,,	5-59	
1-24	,, Saharanpur....	,,	3-58	
3-0	,, Ambala Cantonment.....	Dep.	2-11	
5-18	,, Ludhiana	,,	23-44	
6-24	,, Jullundur	,,	22-37	
7-4	,, Amritsar	,,	21- 1	
9-33	,, Lahore	,,	20- 0	
10- 5	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13-32	
20-13	Arr Peshawar Cantonment.....	,,	8-48	

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep. Delhi	Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr. Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep. Ambala	Arr.	1-5
5-33	Arr. Kalka.....	Dep.	23-40
6-15	Dep. Kalka.....	Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr. Simla.....	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep Victoria Terminus Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep. Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.	Arr.	15-20
16-20	Dep. Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,, Cawnpore.....	,,	11-8
20- 0	Arr. Lucknow.....	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.
THE WONDERFUL JAPS
IN AN ENTIRELY
NEW PROGRAMME.
The remaining Parts of
"PROTEA"
ARE MORE DRAMATIC EVEN THAN THE FIRST.
If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30
and then stay to see the whole film——no extra charge.
ALL PICTURES AT 8-30 SHOW.

COMING!
SENSATION AFTER SENSATION
Can be found in
WAMBA
A CHILD OF THE JUNGLE
Bloodthirsty Lions attack Baby Girl.

SEE
The escape of Baby Lillian by plunging headlong in the river.
The Race for Life between Portuguese Pete and the bloodthirsty lions.
The rescue of Baby Lillian by Wamba—the Juugle Woman.
The four-year-old child swims the river to escape the ferocious beasts.
The struggle on the cliff. The Man-Hunt, etc., etc.

Two Thousand feet of Hair-raising Incidents. Breathless Situations, Picturesque Locations. Fascinating Plot. Jungle Terrors and Realism.
LOOK OUT FOR
SATURDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1913.
TIME—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.
MATINEE SHOW at 5 to 6-30 on Saturday and Sunday.
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.
148

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PROTEA.
(5000 Feet Long Drama—4 Parts Complete)
Thousands have seen this great film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for
ONE WEEK MORE.
So don't miss this chance! Please note:—
HALF PRICES AS USUAL.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30, to 12.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30.
300

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron.
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council.
James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governess, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicity, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by chemist's and perfumers.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 9th

S. S. Clan Fraser	Morris	Mauritius	Sept. 27
S. S. Rysbergen	Berger	Bassein	Sept. 27
S. S. Kirkdale	Gibson	Newport	Aug. 30
S. S. Luzon Maru	Sukawa	Kobe	Aug. 25

DEPARTURES.

October 9th

S. S. Touyabi	Kass	Mauritius via	Karachi
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh via	Karachi

The following vessel began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer	Luzon Maru	for	Kobe etc

S. S. Clan Fraser:— The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,286 tons, Captain W. Morris, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius, which port she had left on September 27th, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Rysbergen:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rysbergen, 2,305 tons, Captain J. Berger, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bassein, which port she had left on September 27th, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Kirkdale:—The steamer Kirkdale, 3,047 tons, Captain J. Gibson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Newport, which port she had left on August 30th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain K. Sukawa, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe, which port she had left on August 25th, with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kawachi Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 7th instant and the s. s. Kamakura Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant and due in Bombay on the morning of Saturday, the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Maloja with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 2 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th idem.

The Ellerman Line s. s. Trafford Hall homeward bound sailed from Port Said on the morning of the 7th instant.

THURSDAY, October 9th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Canc	...genl c
B. Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Schwarzenfels	Ketnwlen	T. M. & Co
F. Arlosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
H. Darzin	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co
M. Bombay Maru	Tozawa	N. Y Co
N. Evandale	Adam	J. F. & Co
P. Wachtfels	Huper	W. & A. G .& Co

V. DOCK.

1. Umono	Forest	W. & A. G. & Co
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Izrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
4. Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
5. Islami	Hugnes	T. M. & Co
6. Baron Innerdale	Solister	J. F. & Co
7. Volumnia	Plough	T. M. & Co
8. Honus	Piegott	M. M. & Co
9. Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chakrata	smith	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
16. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
Saraswati	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co
Satrunji	Hoosei...n	B. S. N & Co

M. W. D .D.

Sardar	Weeks	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Angus	Dakers	A. V. & C.
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Morris	J. F. & Co
Devanah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co
Highland	Monarch	Scot
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Luzon Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K.
Ora	Fenwick	M. M. & Co
Rysbergen	Bergar	M. M. & Co
Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 10.

986. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "C" Company will parade on Friday at 6-30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7 A.M. and Friday at 6 P.M.

(signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 P.M. Programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct 9.

239. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 11th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.
The attention of Members is drawn to the alteration in dress for this parade.

238. *Annual Reports.*—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1912-13 at the Corps Head Quarters Office any day except Sunday between the hours of 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant. Bo. Vol. Artillery.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear: The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature during day is in defect at Rawalpindi and in excess at Delhi; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly cloud[illegible] the moisture in the air is either equal t[illegible] the average. Day temperature is in large excess in the southern districts; night temperature is slightly higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana where the moisture in the air is below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah; night temperature is also higher than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average in Central India West and south Gujarat; the minimum is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Berar and in the northern districts and clear in the remaining places. The air is drier than usual at some stations. Maximum temperature continues generally in excess; the minimum is above the average at Saugor and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.73", Mormugao 4.01" and Karwar 2.32". Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; and local in Hyderabad. Sholapur has had 0.44", Bijapur 2.30", Hyderabad 0.32" and Belgaum 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature is above the average in the north Bombay Deccan during day and at night.

General Remarks.—Widespread and moderately heavy rain has fallen over nearly the whole Peninsula. The noteworthy falls are 2.30" at Bijapur, 2.32" Karwar, 4.01" Mormugao, 1.85" Bellary, 1.11" Cuddapah, 1.17" Mangalore, 3.02" Calicut and 1.03" Cochin. Conditions are unsettled on the west coast and affect weather between Surat and Karwar. Moderate to heavy cloud has extended over the central parts of the country.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, in Mysore and on the Malabar coast. A few local showers may occur in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan, West Central India, Berar and possibly in south Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 9th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	87.3	70.0	71	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	92.3	77.8	61	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	95.3	84.1	72	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.8	69.5	64	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi	83.9	64.1	71	..	24.44	+1.85
Lahore	98.4	67.7	53	..	18.09	+2.87
Sirsa	101.3	68.0	47	..	17.84	+6.63
Ambala	97.5	63.9	71	..	28.21	+4.67
Delhi	98.5	71.8	49	..	13.66	—0.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.0	73.0	41	..	7.39	—17.24
Mainpuri	102.3	71.1	66	..	10.66	—13.30
Jhansi	104.6	75.0	29	..	9.64	—25.36
Cawnpore	99.1	72.5	68	..	18.82	—14.34
Allahabad	99.6	73.0	60	..	22.36	—13.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	93.1	69.8	58	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	89.0	74.5	78	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	98.1	73.0	56	..	11.16	—7.77
Jaipur	102.7	73.1	43	..	12.71	—9.08
Kotah	102.6	75.6	36	..	15.62	—10.59
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.5	73.0	61	..	38.37	×25.04
Dwarka	89.3	78.7	78	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	90.1	78.3	67	..	24.55	+7.40
Rajkot	99.6	73.3	62	..	28.55	+2.94
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	100.0	72.8	57	..	35.95	+16.13
Surat	98.4	77.6	70	..	37.46	—2.37
Ahmedabad	103.1	75.7	39	..	35.61	+6.74
Deesa	101.3	67.4	50	..	35.15	+11.94
Neemuch	98.9	76.0	27	..	23.89	—3.30
Indore	97.1	72.1	51	..	36.48	+5.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.8	66.3	60	..	30.39	—20.72
Saugor	93.8	76.1	34	..	22.92	—19.84
Hoshangabad	97.1	68.9	70	..	36.31	—9.78
Khandwa	99.2	74.1	53	..	38.15	+10.31
Akola	97.7	72.3	49	..	26.78	—2.22
Amraoti	94.8	74.3	51	..	34.77	+5.00
Nagpur	95.6	71.3	60	..	43.25	—0.63
Chanda	93.5	71.0	75	..	?	?
Raipur	98.7	71.6	67	..	35.33	—9.50
KONKAN						
Bombay	90.2	82.0	87	..	68.61	—0.95
Ratnagiri	86.8	72.9	80	0.73	69.86	—27.42
Mormugao	83.5	72.7	97	4.01	90.49	+3.72
Karwar	82.7	74.0	92	2.32	90.41	—23.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	76.6	45	..	14.87	—5.10
Ahmednagar	94.1	72.0	72	..	20.82	×1.90
Poona	96.0	71.3	72	..	23.88	×1.89
Sholapur	89.3	70.1	88	0.44	12.41	—11.82
Bijapur	90.7	70.8	90	2.30	14.00	—2.05
Belgaum	79.8	65.5	95	0.10	36.35	—3.73
Aurangabad	98.4	74.5	55	..	21.33	—3.33
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.9	73.2	69	..	36.89	+0.39
Hyderabad	86.3	71.2	81	0.32	14.89	—10.06
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.8	72.3	90	1.17	89.05	—21.60
Calicut	82.3	73.1	91	3.02	86.46	—4.75
Cochin	82.7	72.7	84	1.05	76.66	×1.13
Colombo	85.5	74.0	95	0.13	17.42	—6.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	75.7	87	0.50	26.71	+2.13
Bellary	83.0	69.8	92	1.85	9.78	—2.38
Cuddapah	89.5	69.5	88	1.11	12.72	—8.37
Madras	88.0	74.5	85	0.03	11.57	—6.60
Bangalore	79.8	65.3	87	0.05	18.68	—2.33
Coimbatore	87.9	70.8	87	0.04	5.58	—1.43
Trichinopoly	91.1	72.3	79	0.75	8.91	—4.49
Negapatam	89.7	74.7	91	..	12.85	1.02

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The depression from the Bay crossed the peninsula yesterday, passing into the Arabian Sea south of Bombay. It gave moderate rain in its passage.

The disturbance in the north has practically disappeared. The region of unsettled weather exists over the south of Bay. Rainfall has been nearly gener alin West Coast, south of Bombay, Deccan, south Hyderabad and Madras-Deccan; fairly general in the North-West Frontier Province; local in Upper Burma, South-East Madras and the North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma and Mysore.

The Diamond Island reports one inch; Yamethin, three-quarters; Parachinar and Drosh, a quarter; Marmagoa, four; Karwar, two; Calicut, three; Mangalore and Cochin, one; Bijapur two; Gulbarga and Raichur, a half; Cuddalore, one and half; Cuddapah, one; Bellary, two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Deccan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 8th October 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fahr	inches	29·813
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	"	80·9
Dew Point	"	79·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		6·6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. ..	"	81·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		WNW.,NW. NNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	154
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month		0·00
Total fall during year		168·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 8th October		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th October 1913 was 30·008 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft in
Thurs.	9	m 7	53	25 4
		8	5 a	23 4
Fri.	10	m 8	50	25 8
		9	6 a	24 3
Satur.	11	m 9	23	26 0
		9	4½ a	25 2
Sun.	12	m 9	50	26 4
		10	13 a	26 0
Mon.	13	m 10	16	26 7
		10	43 a	26 9
Tues.	14	m 10	41	26 9
		11	13 a	27 5
Wed.	15	m 11	6	26 11
		11	43 a	27 10

1913	Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	in
Thurs.	9	0	26	19 9
		2	27 a	20 1
Fri.	10	m 1	49	19 3
		3	4 a	19 5
Satur.	11	m 2	42	18 6
		3	32 a	19 0
Sun.	12	m 3	22	17 9
		3	57 a	18 8
Mon.	13	m 3	56	17 1
		4	22 a	18 4
Tues.	14	m 4	28	16 6
		4	47 a	
Wed.	15	m 4	19	18 2
		5	2 a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9. (Thurs.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
10. (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
11. (Satur.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20 m
12. (Sun.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19 m
13. (Mon.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18 m
14. (Tues.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18 m
15. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h 16·2m. A. M.
Full Moon 15th. 11h. 35.9m. A. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 4h. 23.0 m. A. M.
New Moon. 30th 7h 59.2 m. P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Consols 2½ %	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25,28
Rentes 3 %	88
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45
Bar Silver Spot	28 1-8
" 2 months hence	28 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of Buying orders	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 400,000 for Egypt	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	83¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-16
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-
Interest day to day loans	3
Interest 7 day market loans	3

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	Sale 10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for exp.	1.000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	17,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier fair demand	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Easy	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Unsettled with little doing-fair cloth demand from China	
Mid. American	7·63 d
Egyptian G. F.	10·05 d
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13.08 Mar. 13.12.	
New York Official noon call Jan 13.04 Mar. 13.10	
New Orleans 10 a. m. Jan. 13·33 Mar 13·41	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·22	7·11
N. D.	7·15	7·04
D. J.	7·14	7·03
J. F	7·14	7·03
F. M.	7·14	7·03
M. A	7.14	7·03
A. M	7.13	7·03
M. J	7·12	7·02
J. J.	7·10	6 99
J A.	7·08	6·97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	9,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·11	7·16
N. D.	7·04	7·09
D. J	7·03	7·08
J. F.	7·03	7·08
F. M.	7·03	7·08
M. A.	7·03	7·08
A. M.	7·03	7·08
M. J.	7·02	7·07
J. J.	6·99	7·10

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 9.

Firm tone still prevails in our Local Market, though from all sources the call for cotton is the softest, as Europe, Japan and Local Mills are unwilling to pay the ruling prices.

American markets are steady showing an advance of 2 points in New York and practically unchanged in New Orleans. This reaction of nearly 60 points in America is very healthy from a high level. We think that spinners will not be slow to catch the birds as New York operators shake the bush.

Some our private telegraphic both from New York and Liverpool are that the market has touched the advices both from New York with suggestive clearness that the demand is a known quantity—the supply at this stage is still the unknown quantity.

American spinners will take six million bales whereas continental and Lancashire will demand 9 million bales of American cotton or a total demand by the spindles of Europe and America of 15 million bales of American cotton, so action of the market will speak from time to time louder than words.

Bengal crop is now freely moving in our market. There is a moderate demand of this growth from Europe and by Local Mills. We quote to-day for Good Broach and F. G. Bengal Rs. 320 and 255.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	
Day's Exports to Continent	25,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13.18 Previous closing price 13·16.	
Futures at New York Mar. 13 26 Previous closing price. 13·22.	

Declined Early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on unfavourable weather Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.90 Previous price 13·90	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 11·16 Previous price 13 7-8	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Easy.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·40 Previous price 13.39.	
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·47 Previous price 13.48	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	10¾
Demand Bills	4.85
Silver Commercial bars	60

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON Oct. 8.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs.1,20,00,000

Rs. 4,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Bombay.	Rs 2,40,000
Rs. 70.000 were allotted to Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3-32 Min. Rate) received 73 per cent	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 3-32 (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09	
Telegraphic Transfers:—	
Rs.61,40,000 were alloted to Cal.	
Rs.56,20,000 " " to Bombay	Rs.1,17,60,000
Rs. —— " " to Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta at ¼ 1-8 (Min. Rate received 73 % above that rate in full	
Tenders on Bombay at ¼ 1-8 (Min. Rate received 73 % above that rate in full.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·13	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale.	Rs.1,36,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 1,20,00,000	

ON LIFE ASSURANCE.

FEATURE OF INVESTMENT.

POINTS FOR PROPOSER.

Endowment assurance at the moment is so immensely popular that a warning is really needed, says "The Times." The life offices are not likely to give that warning, for it is the comforting belief of every actuary that no matter what type of policy is chosen the proposer gets equal value for money. That means, of course, that the value is the same when every element in the contract has been taken into account. Much less likely is it that agents would utter the warning. Only the other day the manager of an important office remarked that when approaching possible clients the good agent should carry a different prospectus in every pocket; as soon as it was seen which way the cat was jumping, or, in other words, which way the proposer was inclined, the prospectus suitable to the occasion should be produced. The decision must be left to the proposer; everyone knows the old saw about a man being convinced against his will. In practice, unless the client happens to be a wealthy man insuring death duties, the policy chosen is in the great majority of cases an endowment assurance. That is because people often like when doing something for others to do something for themselves; and by endowment assurance both deeds can be pleasantly combined, by the stroke of a pen.

The danger, though, is that in thinking how desirable endowment assurances may be for themselves people are rather apt to lose a sense of proportion. The point may be very simply illustrated by citing certain cases which happen quite lately to have come before our notice. Young married men have died and each, in accordance with the modern fashion, had effected endowment assurances; the sums assured were substantial, but for the same cost considerably larger sums would have been payable if ordinary whole life policies had been chosen. The earliest types of policies issued in this country show as well as any systems devised later the primary object of assurance. They were merely annual contracts issued by the London and Royal Exchange Corporations to a certain number of men who wished to provide that in the event of their immediate and premature deaths there should be some fund available for their dependants or to meet liabilities. Much of what has been elaborated later has merely been to make life assurance appeal to the ordinary man not only as a protection against disaster, but as a means of investment as well. It is certain that if many proposers did not blink their eyes to the facts and were to pay rather more heed to the assurance element and less to the investment feature they would not choose endowment assurances.

THE MINIMUM ASSURANCE.

Undoubtedly mistakes now made in the choice of a policy would be saved by the adoption of a definite line of reasoning. The argument really resolves itself into the amount of assurance considered imperative. No one can say in figures what is the amount for which the "average" man should assure, and there is nothing even to show what actually is the average amount assured. The figures of the offices form no criterion, since it is extremely common for men to effect fresh policies at different intervals in their lives and to effect them with different offices. The only sound line of argument must be applied by every man individually to his own case. He should ask himself what, in the event of his early death and before, at any rate, he has had time to accumulate savings, is the smallest sum which would support those for whom it is his duty to provide. Let him take into account every factor which would reduce the sum to be secured by assurance. It not infrequently happens that even among those who are badly off there are some small private means, on the sides of both the husband and the wife. Allow for any such income which will not cease at death and then let the husband consider what further sum when invested would enable his wife to live in some degree of comfort and to maintain and educate the children if there are any. He may decide that a modest £200 or £300 per annum would be the net minimum sum needed; but in any case he will probably come to the conclusion that it would be very difficult for him to secure such an income by assurance. Even at the present time of high yields no one can calculate upon investments giving more than 4½ per cent. with safety. And to secure an income of £200 per annum at this rate would require a capital sum of £4,500. To provide this amount by assurance would for many young men be out of the question.

Having thus determined what is the sum at which he ought to aim, the proposer must next determine how near it is possible, at the first attempt, to get there. That means he must decide what premium he can afford. He will be interested to note that the Income Tax Commissioners allow him a rebate of tax on an amount up to one-sixth of his total income. Whatever the premium may be he will probably find, for he is now facing the matter squarely, that he wants the very largest amount of assurance that he can buy; he will therefore turn to the whole life non-profit table and to the table of the cheapest offices. Endowment assurance is not for him, as the following examples of rates will show. For an entrant aged 25 an annual premium of £22 5s. will assure the sum of £1,000 payable at the age of 60 or at previous death; but the same premium will provide a sum of nearly £1,400 under the whole life non-profit scale. Similarly, an annual premium of £27 5s., beginning at the age of 30, would secure a sum of £1,000 payable at 60 or earlier death, but under the non-profit whole life table would immediately secure the payment of nearly £1,480. These are differences which the man who is straining after the largest amount of assurance cannot ignore.

LIMITATION OF PREMIUMS.

We are now bound to suggest that as the proposer is considering placing his assurance on so sound a basis there is still something to be done. It may be assumed that, in order to secure a large amount of assurance, though possibly not as big an amount as he hopes within two or three years to provide, he means to limit his expenses in other directions. He will be wise, if he can possibly afford the small extra cost, to turn from the whole life non-profit table to the limited premiums table. Where the term is fairly long the additional cost of making the premiums cease at the later years, say, at 60, is quite inconsiderable. Thus, whereas the annual premium for an assurance of £1,000 effected on the whole-life plan at the age of 25 may be £16, the additional premium for limiting the payments to 35 years would only be £1 17s. 6d. For entrants aged 30 the respective premiums would be £18 10s. and £21 8s. The differences are small, but the relief to the assured of not having to pay premiums in the late years of life, possibly when he has retired on a pension, may be very great indeed. It will be noticed that throughout the argument withprofit assurances have been ignored, for the assumption was naturally that these were a luxury outside the reach of the proposer. Still, if the amount of the premium is not a matter of the utmost importance, the assured may, if he exercise care in the selection of his office, get better value for his money than from non-profit assurances.

LUXURY OF ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

It only remains to point out that if the proposer with dependants is able to decide upon an endowment assurance, after putting to himself the questions outlined above and honestly answering them, he is a lucky man. Otherwise he is merely an unfortunate person who has as yet given no hostages to fortune but is not prepared to think that he will never have responsibilities. There are some good bargains to be made from the investment point of view, and the shorter the term of the assurance the better the yield. Thus, for an annual premium of £50 a healthy man, aged 30, can secure the sum of £1,230, with profits, payable at 55 or previous death, and that sum, with bonus accumulations, assuming the rate of distribution to be maintained at the present rate, should amount to £1,870 at maturity. Allowing for deduction of income-tax at 9d. in the pound, the annual premium is really £48 2s. 6d., which, accumulated at 3½ per cent. compound interest, would yield £1,864. The actual return on the policy for the 25 years is thus over 3½ per cent., while during the whole of that period the assured has had the assurance protection. Policies effected at the ages of 25 and 30 to mature at 60 yield, after allowing for income-tax, about 3 per cent. These are examples taken from the prospectuses of first-class offices where, in spite of the recent Stock Exchange depression, there is reason to suppose that the bonuses will be at least maintained at their present level. For those who can afford them such policies as these undobtedly are attractive as a combination of life assurance and investment. But the main warning which it has been sought to give in this article is that it may be dangerous for the proposer to glue his eyes on the fine return to be yielded at the date of maturity when what he urgently wants is a large amount of assurance in the event of his death long before any such date of maturity is reached.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON Oct. 8.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £73; Copper Braziers £80; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 52½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Calcutta, Linseed 45-7½; Oct.-Nov.; London Buyers steady.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F., nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; Buyers quiet but steady.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa—FE—62lbs. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers dull. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 34½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers, dull.

Australian.—South Australian. 36; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-0; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady less doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 13-1½; sellers Jan.-March; very quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5; sellers September; opened quiet closed steadier, 9-9½; sellers May.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; very steady

HEREDITY FARM.

HOW CHILDREN GET THEIR QUALITIES.

RED HAIR ARISTOCRACY.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" write from Birmingham on September 12:—

Major Hurst was good enough to take me all over his heredity farm, which three sections of the British Association now meeting here will visit on Tuesday.

There is no place like it in the world. A full hundred acres are wholly given up to things in which these strange new laws of heredity may be studied. Flowers of all sorts, bushes, trees, rabbits, rats, poultry, and horses, more remarkable still, the village of Burbage, supply Major Hurst with abundant evidence of the working of these laws in human heredity. Unhappily this association will not see this human evidence, as some too flippant critics of study of the most serious import have bred a village sensitiveness on the subject of red hair.

But this fact has been proved in Burgage village—that red hair in people and similarly chestnut colour in horses is the true aristocratic colour; that is, it always comes "true". If both parents are red or chestnut all the children will be so coloured and this fidelity to type does not occur in my other colour.

THE EAR FOR MUSIC.

A yet more remarkable thing is on the way to be proved. An ear for music, it seems, does not come only from the ear, and this sense is as aristocratic as red colour; that is, all children of musical parents are musical. But there is also great comfort for the unmusical. They all have music in them, but they have an extra quality which prevents the latent musicalness being effective. They are not short of a quality, but they have a quality extra, and their children may therefore be musical. This fact, which is still debatable in men, is, in different qualities, absolutely proved in the case of flowers.

100 ACRES OF MARVELS.

Major Hurst showed me the most beautiful snapdragons, carnations, and roses in which it is absolutely certain that the most glorious varieties owe their beauty wholly to the taking away of a quality, not to the adding of it. It would be impossible under many columns to give any conception of the astonishing marvels on these 100 acres There is a certain hybrid breberis which has a thousand different varieties among its offspring. Such freakish variety has never before been seen in any plant.

Perhaps there are homing pigeons in which something akin to intelligence, as opposed to instinct, has been proved, and it seems likely, as in people, that feeblemindedness is hereditary. Major Hurst loosed one young bird from an intelligent family last week, and, though it had never been flown before, it flew the twenty-four miles between Birmingham and Burbage in forty minutes. The intelligents will also find their cote if it is moved several miles—a fact generally denied by fanciers. The poultry which inherit, as it is thought, the egg-laying kill only from their sire were not the least interesting. In one remarkable family the least prolific pullet laid 144 eggs in the year and the most prolific 215—an astonishing family record.

When we had left everything shipshape for the coming visit of the association we returned to Birmingham, and at a popular evening lecture on Mendel's law, the general facts investigated on this heredity farm were described in more general form. The lecturer also brought out some curious sex questions. For example, a colour-blind man married to a normal woman has only normal children, both boys and girls. The boys never hand on the affection, but the girls, even when married to normal men, have colour-blind sons. The affection thus appears in males but is transmitted by females

THE MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

Some of the thing always inevitably inherited by strict rule are several eye applictions deaf mutism, the Hapsburg lip, a curious form of hand called "thumbfingeredness," and feeblemindedness, with which epilepsy and alcoholism are often associated.

Incidentally the lecturer showed that the chief danger of cousins marrying was thus that both might have the same weakness, though it might be latent and undetectable, and that if this were so all their children would suffer under it.

The following passage towards the end of the lecture should be impressed on every social reformer. The lecturer said: "We can say with confidence that, however they arise, certain hereditary diseases will be handed on with certainly. Be the conditions of life good or bad, no improvement will remove the defect. Hence eugenics are absolutely necessary to eliminate hereditary diseases. The marriage of the feebleminded, who are more prolific than others, is at the root of half the social problems."

Private and personal discussions of more interest than most meetings took place among members of the association yesterday morning. Sir Oliver Lodge, the president came early to the reception-room to discuss with Colonel Rawson some very revolutionary experiments being conducted in a Hertfordshire garden. Colonel Rawson has discovered that plants, according to their colour, demand sunlight of a quite particular nature. A yellow tomato, for example, grows four times as fast if it has early morning sun, and it can do without sun for the rest of the day. He has permanently altered the colour, the structure, and the nature of flowers by screening them from the sun at particular hours. He has, in deed, actually created new varieties of nas turtium and other flowers in this way, as he explained to Sir Oliver Lodge, and he told me that he was very anxious for gardeners in general to experiment.

All that is ncessary is a sun screen and an observant eye. Colonel Rawson, who was studying meteorology through the South African War, was led to the discovery by observing changes in the structure of cloud particles.

The group next to us in the reception-room consisted of Mme. Curie and Professor Rutherford, who were joined by other men of science, who eagerly discussed under Mme. Curie's lead the difficulties opened by the discovery of radium. It was delightful to watch her keeness. Close-set lips and clear eyes revealed an intellect of the most acute and persistent quality, and she took the lead in conversation as naturally as she shirked any public speaking and refrains from any publicity that she can avoid.

TRIPOLI UNDER ITALIAN RULE.

STAGNATION AND DISCONTENT.

A searching review of the situation in Tripoli, after two years of Italian occupation, has been contributed to the "Secolo" by Signor Corrado Zoli, one of the ablest and best-informed of Italian war correspondents, writes a correspondent to "The Manchester Guardian." He contrasts the stagnation, mistrust, and despondency actually prevailing in the city with the far different aspect of things only a year ago, when the port was crowded with steamships and the markets busy with traders of many nations. The fundamental obstacle to an improved condition is, Signor Zoli asserts, that the Central Government at Rome has no definite colonial policy. It has never faced the grave issues involved in its aggression in North Africa. It has never decided whether the annexed territory is to be regarded as a field for colonisation, or to be exploited, or to be held as a conquered province.

Ownership of land has fallen into hopeless confusion. A draconian but futile decree promulgated by General Caneva against any sale of land and houses has arrested all building operations, while failing utterly in its aim of preventing speculation in real estate by the Banca di Roma. The result has been a formidable rise in rents. The activities of the traditional Italian bureaucracy appear to be designed to strangle all healthy competition or any attempt at colonisation. The chief preoccupation of the home Government appears to be the exclusion of Italian labour. The poor contadino, to obtain the special passport for Libya, is bandied about from one bureaucrat to another, and when at length he has deposited 100 lire as surety and overcome all obstacles he reaches Tripoli only to be met with disappointment, and soon to return to pour out his melancholy experience to his neighbours.

But the attitude of the native population Signor Zoli regards as a far graver danger. Lavish expenditure of money, together with a vaccillating policy, has only engendered discontent and hostility among the Arab chiefs. The loss of markets, the frightful increase in the price of the necessaries of life, the terrible sufferings from unemployment have profoundly irritated the poorer natives, and already the Turk is regretted as a lost friend. The smouldering hatred of the Italians among the Arab population has recently flamed out into open acts of brutal aggression on solitary civilians, and even bersaglieri in the city and in the oasis.

The new possessions may, Signor Zoli believes, be rendered sufficiently productive to prevent any intolerable burden on the National Exchequer. But to achieve this the home Government must wholly change its methods. The officials on the spot must be trusted. Happily, in the present Governor and his colleagues, says Signor Zoli, Italy has admirable administrators, prudent, energetic, with clear views, and of high character; they offer excellent material for the progressive development of the colony. Let Rome give them responsibility.

VISITS TO ACTRESS.

(From our Correspondent).

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

The Supreme Court at Leipzig has given a decision on the right of a woman to receive men visitors in her own apartments, decreeing that the right was indisputable.

The woman in question was an actress who rented rooms from the tenant of a flat. The owner of the flats demanded that the tenant should forbid the actress from receiving male callers on the ground that it was disagreeable to the other tenants.

The Supreme Court held that the prohibition of visits by men to the actress amounted to an illegal restriction on her personal liberty; that it must be left to one's conscience to decide how far the reception of visitors offends against the laws of morality; and that the landlord cannot interfere with such visits so long as the peace and repute of the building are not flagrantly affected. It was not within the landlord's privilege to concern himself with the object of the visits to persons living in his building.

PETROL ENGINE AND AGRICULTURE.

ADVANTAGES TO FARMERS.

A VALUABLE AID.

A correspondent writes to "The Times":—

The triumph of the internal combustion engine for road locomotion has been fully assured, the same methods of propulsion are yearly increasing in favour for marine work, and without its aid so much progress would not have been made in the direction of conquering the air. Even the railway world, in one sense a competitor and sufferer, is turning its attention to the advantages of employing the internal combustion engine as a means of traction. But there is still great scope for further development, and among the many fields which are not yet adequately covered may be mentioned that of agriculture. It is true that the petrol engine has received some amount of attention for farming purposes, but in this country its application on a large scale has not yet been seriously studied.

At Soissons, in the department of Aisne, an important agricultural district of France, an International Congress was recently held on the subject of "motoculture," and the delegates discussed various methods of replacing or aiding manual and animal labour by mechanical power. Three types of motor-engine were under consideration, each applying to special requirements of the farming community—(1) A stationary engine for interior work, such as lighting, water pumping, and chaff and root cutting; (2) a motor of higher power for big tractors and ploughs; and (3) a portable engine of lower power adapted for the lighter work of the soil, such as dressing and harrowing.

CANADIAN METHODS.

The Canadian farming community have already realized the advantages to be gained by adopting mechanical means, and the newer and larger farms possess a considerable amount of mechanical equipment. The commonest form of tractor in use for farming operations in that country is fitted with a four-cylinder vertical engine, which develops about 36 h.p. and is found quite powerful enough for all ordinary work. Two operators are needed for such a machine, one attending to the steering, while the second has charge of the mechanism which controls the plough, harrow, and roller. As these three operations can be carried out simultaneously, not only is time saved, but as many as 10 and 12 furrows can be cut at once. Arranged in echelon fashion, the implements perform their functions one after the other. In harvest time no less than six reapers and binders are employed on each machine. Each reaper cuts a width of over 6ft. and the crops are cut and bound at the same operation. Moreover, this tractor by being fitted with a connecting shaft, at the end of which are placed pulley wheels, can, when not required in the field, be utilized for threshing, sawing wood, pumping water, and various other forms of farm labour.

CO-OPERATION OR GOVERNMENT AID.

It may be argued that the majority of Canadian farmers have the advantage of not being already in possession of implements and equipment like the farmers in the older countries who have expended much money in this direction. To a certain extent this many be true. The agricultural industry is not in such a flourishing condition that its members can afford to scrap their existing plant and lay out capital in adopting new methods, even though these methods will be beneficial to them. In connexion with this difficulty, a policy of co-operation might be organized to assist, at any rate, the smaller agriculturist. Further, if constructors seriously turned their attention to catering for the farmer, some firms might be induced to supply machines on an instalment basis. The Government also would be encouraging one of the country's great industries if some department took this matter in hand; or, again, a big corporation with influence and money might be organized to help the farmer who desired to utilize modern methods in his business. Not only would the man farming on a large scale benefit from such assistance, but also the smallholder.

The Royal Agricultural Society has already taken some steps in the direction of advocating mechanical transportation for farming produce—another important branch of activity for the petrol engine. But powerful influence is needed, and the Board of Agriculture would do well to consider seriously the question of mechanical assistance in farming. As a beginning, the Board might aid agriculture by offering prizes for machines and devices, thus encouraging the motor firms to cater for what would undoubtedly prove a large and profitable market if properly organized. Taken as a whole, the majority of agricultural producers are at some distance from a station, or centre of trade, and even from the local market. Here the petrol motor, in the form of some conveyance, whether owned privately or collectively, would be of material assistance. It will, therefore, be seen that there are two lines on which the supply of petrol engines can well be developed—one for work on or about the farm itself, the other as a means of transporting the produce to the market, mill, or consumer.

COST OF FUEL.

The all-important question of fuel also received attention at the recent French Congress, and it was agreed that the present price of motor fuel may act as a deterent to mechanical methods being seriously considered by some of the farming community. Alcohol was advocated by the delegates, and benzol was discussed, but it was thought that its production was too limited in amount to be relied upon in future. Of course, if some form of alcohol suitable for motor work could be obtained at a cheap price, the agriculturist would gain both ways, because the fuel for his own and his colleague's machines could be obtained from waste agricultural products. The question of the expense of the motive spirit, though it may appear as a bar to French farmers, would not affect his British *confrere* in the same degree. Petrol has not yet reached the high price that is charged for "essence" in France, and benzol can at present be obtained in England at a lower price than across the Channel, where Excise duty is also added to the cost. In fact, the reason for the comparative scarcity of benzol at this moment is due to the spirit being exported in large quantities from this country to France. But a study of the petrol engines which are already in use for agricultural purposes will show that fuel is not really a serious item of expense; some of the existing engines are reckoned to run for a couple of hours on a gallon of spirit, during which time a considerable amount of work can be accomplished.

French designers and constructors were ahead of this country in the early days of the motor-car, and if the recommendations of the recent Congress are seriously taken in hand, it would seem that the French agriculturists will have an opportunity of adopting mechanical methods on a large scale before the British farmer has been brought to see the advantages to be gained by utilizing the internal combustion engine on his farm. A few firms in this coutnry have been enterprising enough to construct, special motor-engines for farm work, but there is a large field as yet untouched, and with the support of a Government Department or an influential society, the petrol motor in the form of a stationary engine, tractor, or conveyance may go a long way towards assisting the farmer. There is no reason why the petrol engine, one of the most recent important inventions, should not do much to aid one of the oldest of all industries—agriculture.

MILLIONAIRE HERMIT.

LIFE ON LADDER.

(From our Correspondent).

PARIS, Sept. 16.

M. Paul Lefebvre, of 106, Boulevard de Jourden, is "un type" only thinkable in Paris, where "types" flourish. For several days now he has been keeping neighbours in that outlying quarter in a state of pleasant ferment. M. Paul Lefebvre is a Parisian hermit—a St. Simon Stylites de nos jours. His hermitage is a wooden hut built with his own hands, and his pillar a ladder some 15 ft. high, from which he surveys, silent and solitary, the battling crowd beneath. Immobile, he perches there for hours, answering not a word to questions and jeers.

Of course, the police would like to do something, but what can hey do? M. Paul Lefebvre is within his rights in taking his ease where he pleases, and in his own property, for which he has paid over $15,000. For the "savage," as the call him in the Boulevard de Jourdan, is, it is rumoured, a millionaire, at all events a man of wealth and standing. Does not his mother drive up every day in a great auto., "with a footman," as with bated breath they informed me when I visited the hermitage this afternoon?

In spite of a downpour there was a tolerable crowd in front of No. 106. The building is a mere hut, some 10 ft. high, with a frontage almost entirely of glass, reminding one of a photographer's studio. It is cut off from the road by a 6ft. wooden paling, surmounted by a wide meshed wire netting as many feet high again. Against the netting were propped two ladders, and from it at intervals were hung placards in the hermit's writing. One requested spectators "not to smash windows or throw bottles at my head." Another begged the "Journal," a morning paper which has been featuring the hermit, "not to object to my posture." A third was dedicated "to my unfinished dream."

He is a short, rather "scrubby" man, dressed as far as I could see as a respectable artisan, neither wild-locked or wild-eyed in fact, a rather disappointing hermit. He is not, it appears at the first of his vagaries. Before he built his hut in the Boulevard de Jourdan he lived in a similar house near the Gare Montparnasse, the site of which this up-to-date hermit recently rented to a cinema—of all things—for close on $2,50 a year. For it appears that, in spite of his eccentricity, he is an exceedingly shrewd man of affairs, and manages his large fortune admirably.

He must also be a skilful carpenter, for he has built his own house with his own hands, receiving the materials over the railing, so my informant told me—and paying for them through a hole in the gate. He is a man in the early thirties, and his curious misanthropy dated from a severe illness over ten years ago.

MUSIC OF THE DAY.

NO NEW WORK.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

H. C. writes to the "Daily Chronicle:—"

The programmes of the 12 symphony concerts to be given by the London Symphony Orchestra this season have now been fixed. Five of the concerts are to be conducted by Herr Steinbash, three by Herr Nikisch, two by Herr Mengelberg, and one each by M. Safonoff and M. Mlynarski. The solosists include Paderewski, Mark Hambourg, Agnes Nicholls, Isolde Menges, Huberman, and Kochanski. The programmes consist entirely of standard pieces, all new or unfamiliar works being excluded because these latter, according to the statement issued by the managment, instead of attacting the public apparently cause it to stay away from the concerts.

No doubt this is perfectly true, especially if a programme is largely made up of pieces that the public does not know very well. But on the other haw, if a new work were placed with a number of favourite items one imagines that the public would not stay away from the concert merely on account of one number on the programme.

It is too often the case, however, that a new work is placed in programmes of less interest than usual, and sometimes two or more new or unfamiliar works are done at the same concert. In that case, of course, it is only natural that the programme may scare the conventional concert-goer.

One of the real difficulties, however is that good and attractive new works are rare, and consequently hard to find. But undoubtedly it is possible to discover from time to time new pieces to which the public takes a genuine liking. In the programmes of the Promenade Concerts of the last two or three seasons one finds several works of quite recent origin which look like becoming favourities and getting a permanent place in the repertoire.

Another reason for the comparative failure of novelties is the fact that they are often so inadequately rehearsed. Unless the new work is by a composer of the first rank it is usually shelved until the end of the rehearsal, by which time the players are tired, and then given a perfunctory run through once or twice. Perhaps the composer is allowed to conduct, which usually makes things worse. As a result, the music fails to make an impression, despite any merits it may have.

It is a well-known fact that the bad performance of "Gerontius" on its production at Birmingham in 1900 was one of the causes of the comparative failure, at that time, of the now popular oratorio, and its neglect for three or four years afterwards.

The Alexandra Palace Choral and Orchestral Society, which gives its first concert of the season on October 4, is to have a signal compliment paid to it on this occasion, by the attendance, in state, of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London at the performance. The society is now in its 15th year, and under the brilliant conductorship of Mr. Allen Gill has for a long time past taken its place as one of the finest of English choirs. The present membership numbers nearly 1,000 voices, this fine body of choralists being mainly drawn from North London, although many come from long distances, in some cases from as far afield as Southend, Purely, Hammersmith, in order to have the privilege of singing under Mr. Allen Gill's baton.

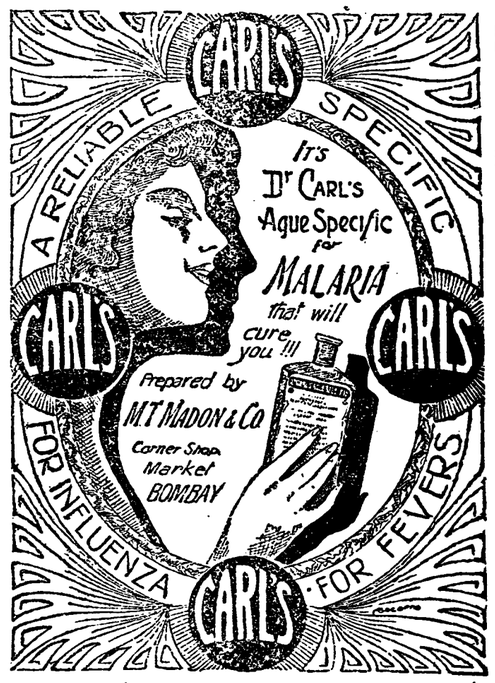
The musical programme drawn up for the forthcoming season is of exceptional interest, the policy of the society being to give standard masterpieces as well as less familiar works. At the opening concert "Elijah" will be performed, and during the season the "Messiah," Bach's M. minor Mass, Verdi's "Requiem," "Hiawatha," "A Tale of Old Japan," Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" (Part I), and parts of "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser" will be heard, a varied choice of works which should appeal to all music-lovers. The novelties of the season will be the first production in London of Max Bruch's "Power of Son," which will be performed at the concert on January 24, and also of "Llewellyn," by Cryl Jenkings, a work recently heard at the Eisteddfod.

A remarkable feature of the Promenade Concerts is the enormous popularity of the Friday "classical" nights, when Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart from the chief part of the programmes. Yesterday, for instance, some enthusiasts arrived soon after 4 p.m., to wait at the doors in order to be sure of a place in the "promenade," and at 8, when the concert began, the house was full in every part.

Mischa Elman announces a recital at Queen's Hall for the 27th of this month, and another promised recital is one by Mme. Carreno on October 5, also at Queen's Hall.

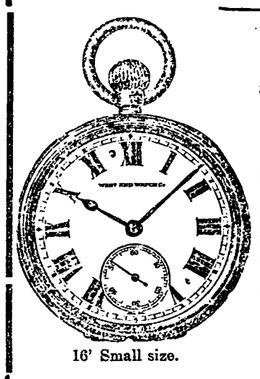
The Chappell Ballad Concerts will begin on October 11, and the Sunday Evening Ballad Concerts at Queen's Hall on October 5.

Hans Pfitzner, the German composer, whose opera, "The Rose Garden," is so popular on the Continent (although it is unknown here), has just finished a new opera, the subject of which is the life of the old Italian composer, Palestrina. Herr Pfitzner has written his own libretto, by the way.



GOLD WATCHES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.



The "SPECIAL"

a high class three-quarter plate watch.

17" Size, Keyless Lever.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.

PRICES.

14ct. GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.

Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

16' Small size.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers.

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian
Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt
Light-exercise Saddles.
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY

Telephone: 2352.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

FIRE KING.

A New Chemical Fire Engine.

To be used as a domestic safeguard. A very simple appliance, which can be worked by a boy at an emergency. It can be kept ready for use for any length of time. You safeguard your house entirely against fire Risks if you have a Fire King.

Price Rs. 40.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Kalbadevi Road, Dhobitalao. BOMBAY.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

DRY CLEANING

DONE BY EXPERTS.

DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

Branch: KALBA DEVI.

POONA DOINGS.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

SMART GOWNS AT POLICE BALL.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 8.

There were some very smart dresses at the Police Ball last week and they were very well set off by the dark uniforms of our hosts. There were about three hundred guests present. Mrs. Kenneay received, looking very handsome in a lovely gown of palest pink brocade satin, trimmed with exquisite lace, and a sash of a contrasting colour which peeped out in parts of the bodice. She was assisted by Mrs. Guider, who looked very well in lemon yellow satin trimmed with real lace. Mrs. Kelly was in pale pink, Mrs. Ingle in black and white. There were a great number of yellow dresses, amongst others being Mrs. Rieu and Mrs. Forbes-Tulloch. I noticed particularly Mrs. Baddeley, who wore a lovely dress of oyster colour with a bright waistband of yellow, and Mrs. Windle, who looked very smart in a gown of black *crepe de chine* and jet, with jet ornaments in her hair. Mrs. Watson was wearing a very dainty blue ninon dress trimmed with silver. Mrs. Law looked smart in Saxe blue with dead gold trimmings and a sash of royal purple. Mrs. Jourdain also wore Saxe blue and looked very dainty. Lady Barrett looked charming in a beautiful gown of purple trimmed with real lace. Mrs. Scudamore was wearing a very pretty dress of cream satin trimmed with heavy lace and finished with pale blue. Mrs. Gamble looked very well in bright emerald green.

On Wednesday we all went to the semi-finals of the Polo. Col. Hill and the officers, XII Pioneers, were "At Home." Mrs. Cuming received the guests in a soft fawn dress trimmed with green. Our last hope of a local victory vanished when the 29th Lancers had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the 14th Hussars. It was a very fine game, though, as was the other when the 26th just defeated the 32nd Lancers by the odd goal. The finals were on Friday. The officers of the Royal Engineers were "At Home." Mrs. Baddeley, who received, wore a white dress trimmed with pink. It was a very exciting game, as it was not till the goals had been widened that the 26th managed to win. It was a very popular victory, as it is not a year since the 26th left us, and they were in Poona for over five years, and were always to the fore in all kinds of sport.

Sir Richard Lamb made a speech at the close congratulating both teams on the fine game they had played, and also paying a tribute to Capt. Anderson, the hon. secretary, who had worked very hard to make the tournament such a success. Capt. Anderson has just left to take up a billet in the Remount Department at Lahore. Lady Barrett then presented the cups to the winners, and with the usual cheers the proceedings terminated.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

"The Quaker Girl," which was put on by the A. D. C., on three days last week, was a great success. There were very good houses. The whole play had been got up in about three weeks, and bore excellent testimony to the energy of Mr. Frost, the honorary secretary, and Mr. Cowen, the musical director and chorus master. Mrs. Binning played the title-role and sang and acted as well as ever. Miss Jephson was also a great success as the Princess Mathilde. Mrs. Vines gave a great rendering of Phœbe, and was perhaps the greatest success of the piece. Miss MacIver played the difficult part of Madame Blum very well. Mrs. Forbes Tulloch gave us a very good castanet dance. Mrs. Bolton was very impressive as the landlady of the chequer, and her song, "The Farmer's Daughter" was received with much applause. Among the men Mr. Edwards gave us some excellent fooling as Jeremiah, and Mr. Bradley made a very good Tony Chute. I must mention the gendarmes played by some men of the local North Lancs., who added a very humorous touch. Altogether it was a very cheery evening. It was to have been repeated again to-day, but unfortunately Mrs Vines is in bed with a very bad sore throat, and Mrs. Binning is also suffering from a sore throat, so it has had to be postponed. It is hoped, however, to take it down to Bombay next month, so your readers may have a chance of seeing it.

The hunting season is nearing the end, and very hot it has been the last few days. There were about thirty out on Sunday at the 8th milestone, Bombay Road, and after drawing a blank for some time a fox was at length viewed near the Vale of Tears, who gave us a very long run but saved his brush. On Thursday there were about forty out at Yerowda. A jack was soon found, and gave us a gallop before he was run into and killed, the brush being given to Miss Couchman. The ladies out were Lady Barrett, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Venn-Ellis, Mrs. FitzGibbon, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Symons, Mrs Jourdain, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Couchman, and Miss Odin Taylor. To-morrow the meet is at the 7th milestone, Nasik Road, and Sunday will probably be the last meet of the season.

There was some interesting racing last Saturday in the Seventh Extra, and some good dividends on the Tote. Hurbia paid Rs. 944 in the Paddock Plate, just beating the favourite, Birlie, by a head. There was also a fine race between Forfeit and Paul Pry, resulting in a head victory for the former. There were no less than three hundred rupee dividends for places. In one case, the first race, which The Tetrarch won but was disqualified, the unfortunate holder of the ticket on Nimar, who was eventually placed third, threw it away, not knowing of the objection. Next Saturday sees the curtain run down, and interest is undoubtedly on the wane.

THE REGATTA.

Some preliminary heats in to-morrow's Regatta are being rowed off. The entries on the whole are good. Col. Dunn and the officers, 105th Mahrattas, will be "At Home," and there is the usual dinner and dance in the evening. There was quite a good subscription dance at the Gymkhana on Monday, and the attendance was good, considering the many late nights lately. Meanwhile the exodus continues, and certainly Poona is most unpleasantly hot now, and Mahableshwar would be a pleasant change. I regret to say Mr. Arthur, the very popular Commissioner, C. D., is very seedy, and has been for some time. We all wish him a very speedy recovery.

The Police Week came to an end on Sunday. The officers all dined together at the Gymkhana on Saturday. They played the Gymkhana at cricket one day, but were beaten by ten wickets, Messrs. Gould and Love making 95 and 81 not out, respectively. The various districts fairly well divided the cups. West Khandesh won the Pogson Memorial Cup for hockey, Belgaum and West Khandesh tied for the Challenge Shield. In the officers' events Messrs. Herapath, Hume, Hayter and Smith were successful, while the cup for the officer gaining the most points in the officers' competition went to Mr. Edwards.

There was a very heavy storm at Kirkee one day last week, though we in Poona had none. About an inch and a half of rain fell in under an hour while a storm of wind raged.

POONA 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The following are the horses left in for the Poona Eighth Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday, 11th October 1913.

After declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 9th October 1913:—

A Selling Plate.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Lady Douglas, 9-8; True Gold, 8-8; Silver Memory, 8-2; Russley Rose II, 8-0; Mavourneen, 7-7. Weight not accepting, weights are raised 4 lbs.

The Final Plate.—Distance 1 mile.

Sir Visto, 10-6; Beyrut, 9-9; Terror, 9-7; Real Gold, 9-5; Mexico, 8-9; Harry Johnson, 8-6; Mysore, 7-10; Gray, 7-5; Yungi Dumja, 7-4; Golden Ducat, 7-3; Ajmer, 7-2; Kokab, 6-12; Punjab, 6-7; Khedavi Miseer, 6-4; Bhatty Chief, 6-2.

The Matheran Plate.—Distance 1 mile.

Zuheir, 9-12; Mexico, 9-7; British King, 9-10; Soomsam, 8-5; Real, 7-12; Dilkush, 7-10; Maidania, 7-5; Occident, 7-3; the Tetrarch, 7-0; Aden, 6-7; Longboat, 6-0; Good Evening, 6-0; Mulberry, 6-0.

The Karjat Plate, Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Young Majub, 10-0; Zaki Pasha, 9-8; Zoolphokarr, 9-4; Baldwin, 8-13; Minerva, 8-1; Bahlool, 7-13; Tenebreuse, 7-10; Mathatbaig, 7-9; Gaffal, 7-7; Dilkush, 7-1; Abdul Aziz, 7-0.

The Karjat Plate, Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Castaway, 9-12; Grey Ghost II, 9-10; Scorn, 9-10; Occident, 9-8; Flying Machine, 8-8; Old China, 8-5; Small Diamond, 8-3; Tezab, 8-3; Grequa, 8-1; Hurbia 8-0; Mushtarak, 8-0; Tagalie, 7-9; Nimar, 7-5; Nasirabad, 7-4; Turkish Spot, 7-2; Mulberry, 6-4.

A Consolation Plate, Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Authority, 9-3; Redwood, 9-3; Ata Allah, 8-10; Small Diamond, 8-8; Ghalib, 8-3; Anaz, 8-1; Pretender II, 8-1; Dhaidan, 8-1; Tagalie, 8-0; President, 7-13; Agent, 7-10; Nusirabad, 7-9; Turkish Spot, 7-7.

A Consolation Plate Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Arabian Spot, 9-3; First King, 9-3; Aiwar, 9-0; Saood, 8-9; Flying Bird, 8-5; German Guiind, 8-2; Beethoven, 8-0; Startler, 7-13; Jack London, 7-13; Malabar, 7-12; Marigold, 7-8; Royalist, 7-5.

THEFT OF GOLD COIN FROM PARIS.

WEAKNESS OF THE PARCEL POST SYSTEM.

As a result of a recent theft leading brokers are now giving some consideration to the methods by which gold is sent from the Continent to the United Kingdom.

It appears that on arrival in London of several bags from Paris containing coin sovereigns to the number of some hundreds were missing. It is a common practice on the Continent to send sovereigns in consignments of 500 in canvas bags through the parcels post, and in the present case a quantity of sovereigns had been abstracted from each bag. More than one leading London bank was affected.

This is not the first occasion of late on which the bags have arrived "short," and it would appear to be by no means an extraordinary difficult task to make a small slit in the necks of the bags, squeeze out a number of the sovereigns, and cover up the traces of the incision with string. The fact must be so well known to those interested in such matters that there can be no harm in repeating it. The coin is sent in this way mainly on account of economy, and one means of guarding against such incidents would seem to be to use comparatively large boxes, which would not be so easily handled.

It is not possible to post gold in bags from this country, but before gow gold has been consigned through forwarding agents to a Continental port and sent through the parcels post and sent through the parcels post there, a precept admitting liability for a limited amount being given.

POONA AQUATICS.

GOOD SPORT IN BRACING WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

Col. Dunn and the officers of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry were "At Home" at the Boat Club this evening, in connection with the scratch regatta which organized by that eminent mariner, Mr. Harvey-Kelly. The excellent band of the regiment provided the music.

The regatta was actually a two-day affair, but on the previous evening only heats had been rowed off to allow a very fine programme to be carried out this afternoon.

In the heats that had already been decided R. G. Bacon beat Late and Dickens.

In the Handicap Sculls Sarson beat Dean and Weldon and C. G. Bacon beat Byatt.

In the finals of the Handicap Sculls Sarson, with an advantage of seven seconds, beat R. G. Bacon (scratch) by 1 1/3 length, C. Bacon having scratched.

In the allied Senior and Junior Pairs Vines and Cane beat Weldon and Harvey-Kelly, and Binney and Whitely. R. Bacon and Byatt beat Weatherall and Lake, and Floyd and Nicholson, and this afternoon Vines and Cane, with Mrs. Cane as coxswain, won the final from Weatherall and Lake, with Miss Sutherland as coxswain. Mrs. Jourdain and Miss Hill each had a crew in but they were out of it. Much sympathy was felt for Miss Hill whose encouragement inspired each swain with the resolve to sacrifice his life on the stream rather than see her gallant crew lose.

This evening Col. Baddely, R.E., officiated as judge and a good judge the popular Colonel made. Capt. Loring, R.E., undertook the duty of starter.

It may sound incredible, but though the temperature at the Boat Club was not exactly below zero it was not far off it, and with a chill wind on the blow. Overcoats were freely employed.

Our health was ensured in the bracing weather on the river bank but no insurance concern would have accepted a cent. on the lives of those who took to mop fighting and were plunged into the cold river when it was dark. With the exception of Floyd and Deane, who fought the issue valiantly, all the others were in for a swim.

At the end of the regatta Lady Barrett distributed the prizes and the festivities at Rosherville continued with a dinner and dance.

THE RESULTS.

The aquatics resulted as follows:—

STATION EIGHTS—½ mile. Poona—(1) (bow) F. Weatherall, 10st. 9lbs.; (2) H. Utterson, 9st. 3lbs.; (3) H. Dean, 11st. 5lbs.; (4) E. Lake 11st. 7lbs.; (5) R. Bacon, 11st. 4lbs.; (6) W. D. Nicholson 14st.; (7) C. Harvey—Kelly, 12st. 7lbs.; (stroke) H. V. Byatt, 12st. 5lbs.; (Cox) Mrs. Hill.

KIRKEE.—(1) (row) F. Dickens, 10st. 6lbs.; (2) R. Peebles 10st. 4lbs.; (3) C. Vines, 12st.; (4) W. Bonne 11st. 10lbs.; (5) E. Squires, 12st. 4lbs.; (6) E. Whiteley 12st.; (7) E. Sarson 10st. 13lbs.; (stroke) A. Cane, 11st. 11lbs.; (cox) R. Love, 10st.

THE RACE.—Poona held a slight lead from the start and increased it by a length as they came along the outer bank, but towards the finish Kirkee put on a spurt and a splendid race home resulted in a win for Poona by half a length. Time 2mins. 47secs.

DONGOLA RACE.

(1) MISS MCIVER'S CREW.—Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Orton, Orton Braddley, Bacon.

(2.) MRS. SUTHERLAND'S CREW.—Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Van-Goeten, Whitely, Utterson, Harvey-Kelly.

(3.) MRS. FITZGIBBON'S CREW.—Miss FitzGibbon, Mrs. Mciver, Mrs. Couchman, Fyffe, Bacon, Weatherall.

(4.) THE QUAKER GIRL CREW.—Miss Woodecombe, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Forbes, Tullock, Byatt, Dickson, Edwards.

THE RACE.—A most exciting race. Miss MCiver's crew led from start to final and won easily. The Quaker Girl's boat appeared to have been crossed but no objection was lodged.

Junior fours.—3 furlongs.

Gymnastic class.—Bacon, Flyod, Ricketts, Nicholson, Mrs. Venn Elles (beat).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Peebles, Sarson, Jardine, Dickson, (cox) Mrs. Simmons.

THE RACE.—The two boats were abreast till very near the finish, when the Gymnastics pulled hard and won by a short quarter length. Time—2mins. 36secs.

Senior Junior Pairs, finals.—3 furlongs.

Vines, Cane (Cox) Mrs. Cane.

Weatherall, Lake (Cox), Miss—1. Sutherland—2.

Weldon, Harvey-Kelly (cox), Miss Hill—3.

Bacon, Byatt (cox), Mrs. Jourdain—4.

PREVIOUS HEATS.—Vines and Cane beat Weldon and Harvey-Kelly and Binney and Whiteley.

R. Bacon and Byatt beat Weatherall and Lake and Floyd and Nicholson.

MOP FIGHTING.—Won by Floyd and Deane after a desperate encounter in the dark. Five pairs were in for the fight.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

PROFESSIONALISM IN SPORT

ITS SATISFACTORY FEATURES.

Apropos of the correspondence on the Olympic Games Fund in its columns "The Times" says that the fears expressed by some as to its possible employment in turning amateur athletes into professionals are groundless. There is no more risk of that happening than there is in the case of the members of next year's Oxford boat or Eton eleven, on both of which a considerable sum of money will be spent before they appear at Putney or Lord's. The maintenance of the University Barge, the wages of boatmen and other servants of the O.U.B.C., the cost of a new lighiship for the race, the hire of launches, and a whole host of other incidental expenses will be provided for, as they have been for the last seventy years or so, out of funds to which the actual members of the Oxford crew will contribute a relatively insignificant proportion. In the same way at Eton, only a modest fraction of the money spent on the mowing and rolling of Upper Club and Agar's Plough, the salaries of the staff of professional coaches, and all the other odds and ends that are part of the recognized scheme of Eton cricket, will come out of the pockets of the boys who eventually get their Eleven. Yet no one will dream of accusing either of these bodies of young athletes of being tainted with professionalism, because they do not themselves defray the whole of the expenses connected with the sports in which they represent their university or school. They will be rowing and playing cricket on strictly amateur lines, incurring the same kind of expenses, and meeting them in exactly the same way, if Mr. Nowell Smith will forgive us for saying so, as at Winchester and Sherborne and New College, and all the other schools and colleges, and all the amateur rowing and swimming and cricket and football and lawn tennis and archery and fencing and athletic clubs of the United Kingdom.

There is no need, however, to labour this point, except to add that there is every reason to believe that Mr. J. E. K. Studd, of the Eton and Cambridge Elevens, and the Select Committee for the Olympic Games of which he is chairman, are not the sort of men to be blind to the urgent importance of so administering any funds with which they may be entrusted in accordance with the best traditions of British sport. For the present we wish rather to turn to an aspect of professional sport which we are too apt to forget. Men are apt to speak of "the taint of professionalism," as though professionalism were one of the deadly sins. Yet if we think for a moment of the professionals that we know—in golf, cricket, rackets, tennis, and practically every other form of sport—we realize at once that they are reservedly one of the most respected classes in the community. Vardon and Ray and Braid and Taylor, and the other professional golfers, are as most of us know from personal experience, all men who play the game with absolute fairness and honour, even though they play it for money. It is the same thing with Hirst and Hobbs and Woolley and Blythe and the whole profession of paid county players. They are good fellows and good sportsmen to a man. Unless they were, is it likely that they would be chosen to stand as umpires in first-class cricket? But there is no need to insist upon the point. Everybody knows it. Every amateur numbers not only among his acquaintances but among his friends professionals of one sort or another for whose ideals of sport and sportsmanship he has the highest respect. When Mr. Frederic Harrison expresses a wish that county elevens should consists of ten amateurs and one professional, he forgets that in the good old days of simple old-fashioned cricket there were probably just as many professionals in the county teams as there are to-day. In saying this we must not be taken to imply that we underrate the importance of the amateur element in first-class cricket. But it is as well to face facts as they are, and not to sigh for an ideal state of things— if it is ideal—which has never existed. As a matter of fact it never can exist. The supply of young amateurs with sufficient means and leisure to play regular county cricket is necessarily limited, though there are probably quite as many in the country as is good for it or for them. From one point of view it is not highly desirable that a large number of well-educated young men should spend too many of the best summers of their lives in playing a game—however fine a game—for the delectation of the multitude. With the professionals it is different. For them cricket is the business of part of their working life, and though we may talk of the taint of professionalism, we honour them for the way in which they conduct that business.

But perhaps what we really mean when we use the phrase is the taint of veiled professionalism. That is a very different matter, upon which it would be difficult to look too sternly. In setting their faces against any appearance of this evil, as they will do, the Olympic Select Committee will have behind them the whole force of healthy public opinion. With that check on their actions, to say nothing of their own amateur traditions, there can be little fear of their tolerating any abuse of the Olympic fund. Leaving out of the question the great body of athletes who make a living, or part of a living, by their skill in running and jumping and other athletic sports without any chance of qualifying as a competitor in the Olympic Games, there is in fact only one game, and only one branch of that game, in which professionalism is a distinct and troublesome problem. We need not, however, enter now into the question of League football. It is large and difficult and in any case has no bearing on the Olympic Games. It is enough for the present to urge these two points on our readers—that the Olympic authorities are fully alive to the dangers of veiled professionalism, and that true professionalism, in practically every branch of sport, is one of the most satisfactory and characteristic features in the athletic life of the nation.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

AUTUMN POSTINGS.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The following postings of Political Officers will take place this autumn:—

Col. Manners Smith will return to his former appointment as Resident in Nepal, relieving Col. Showers, who will take leave.

Mr. H. Dobbs, on relief by Major F. McConaghy, is transferred as Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Col. Haig, on relief by Mr. D. Bray, as First Assistant to an Agent to the Governor-General, proceeds to Meshed as H. B. M's Consul-General, vice-Major Sykes granted leave.

Capt. Hutchinson, on return from leave, and Capt. Harris from the North-West Frontier Province, are posted as Assistants in Baluchistan.

Col. Stratton, now Political Officer with Hidav Ayub Khan, on relief by Col. Spence, is posted as Resident, Jaipur, vice-Col. S. Bayley, transferred as Political Agent, Bhopuvar.

Col. A. D. Bannerman, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on relief by Major Hamilton, is posted as Political Agent, E. R. States, vice-Col. Erskine.

Mr. S. Waterfield will retire.

Major Drummond is posted as Political Officer, Deoli.

Major Benn, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Medical Officer, Mewar.

Major Gough, on return from leave, will be placed on special duty in Rajputana.

Col. Godfrey, on return from leave, is posted as Political Agent, Baghelkhand, vice-Col. Berkley, transferred to Rajputana on special duty.

Major Drummond is posted as First Assistant to an Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. Russell, on return from leave, to be Resident at Indore.

Capt. Ogilvie is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident, vice Mr. Law, granted leave.

Mr. Lorimer, Resident, Baghdad, on relief by Col. Erskine from Rajputana, will relieve Sir Percy Cox as Resident, Bushire, the latter proceeding on leave.

Col. Grey, on return from leave, goes to Koweit, vice-Capt. Shakespeare, granted leave.

Mr. A. H. Grant, on return from leave, resumes charge as Deputy Secretary to the Foreign Department.

Mr. Williams proceeds on combined leave.

Capt. Chevenix French, on return from leave, resumes charge as Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, Mr. Glancy proceeding on leave.

RESCUE BY A ST. BERNARD DOG.

An Englishman named Dawson, while crossing the St. Bernard Pass, attempted to take a short cut, but lost his footing and fell down a gorge dislocating his foot and bruising himself considerably. He was unable to move, and suffered great pain, and would soon have died of exposure and hunger had not a St. Bernard dog discovered him. The dog returned to the high road and barked at some passers-by until he attracted their attention and induced them to follow him, when he led them to the spot where the Englishman was lying. Mr. Dawson was taken in a motor-car to Martigny, where he is recovering.

A PATHAN PILGRIM'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the morgue, on the body of Abdulla Haji, a Pathan aged fifty years. At about 8-30 p.m. on the 1st instant the deceased, who had come to Bombay to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, entered a small hut in the compound of the house occupied Mr. Vinayek Dhotre, of Lady Jamshedji Road at Mahim, when he was observed by a servant who followed and closed the door of the hut. The servant ran and informed the Police, and brought Inspector De Burgh on the scene. The door was broken open and the deceased was found lying dead on the ground in a pool of blood, with his throat cut. A razor was picked up, stained with blood. The deceased was just conscious but could not be distinctly heard when he endeavoured to speak. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he expired soon after his admission. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MOSLEM FOREBODINGS.

ALARMIST LETTER IN "TIMES."

THE "NEW GENERATION" OF AGITATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The following special cablegram appears in to-day's "Statesman".—

The "Times" publishes an article by a correspondent in India, in the course of which the writer declares that a new generation of agitators has arisen who do not hesitate to say that an unholy alliance exists among the European Powers to end the existence of Turkey as an independent Mahomedan nation, and to destroy and defile the holy places.

He alleges that the new party dreams of expelling the British from India, and loses no opportunity of abusing British rule, vilifying Christian religious passions, and promoting racial antagonism. These men, he says, are the new generation of pleaders vakils, schoolmasters and journalists, trained and educated by the British but of no social standing. They are even looked down upon by respectable Mahomedans, but are able to make a great clamour in the Press and thus sway the mob. In fact, he says, they have captured the party machine and the respectable Mahomedan leaders admit that that they have been thrown aside by the new rowdy elements, held up to obloquy and even threatened with boycott.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NEW RULES AFFECTING ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The following orders affecting the vacation of appointment, unemployed pay, and pensions, of officers of the Royal Artillery in the Indian Ordnance Department are published:—

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

(A) If appointed to the department before the 1st July 1910:—

(1) Vacation—All officers will be given the option of vacating on or after attaining the age of 52 years. An officer accepting this option shall receive until re-employment or retirement: (a) If residing in India, the pay and allowances of his rank. (b) If residing out of India, the leave pay to which he may be entitled under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to a minimum of £600 a year.

(2) Pensions—An officer vacating on or after the eve of 52 years may reckon the time spent on the unemployed list as equivalent to time spent on duty in calculating the Royal Warrant portion of his pension, subject to the condition that he shall have no claim to the pension of a higher rank admissible under the Royal Warrant than that he has attained at the date of vacation.

(B) If appointed to the department on or after the 1st July 1910:—

(1) Vacation—an officer shall vacate his appointment on attaining the age of 51 years. Whilst unemployed he shall receive pay at the rates given in I. A. (1) above.

(2) Pension—The Royal Warrant portion of an officer's pension shall be calculated at the rate admissible at the date of vacation I. E. at 52 years of age.

In the case of an officer who has served three years with the substantive rank of Colonel, the Royal Warrant pension will, however, be regulated by the terms of Art. 519 of that warrant.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

(C) If appointed to the department before the 1st July 1910:—

(1) Vacation—An officer shall vacate on the termination of the prescribed term of tenure of appointment subject to the compulsory retirement rules on account of age.

Whilst unemployed he shall receive the rates of pay as given in I. A. (1) above.

(2) Pensions—The time spent by an officer on the unemployed list may reckon as equivalent to the time spent on duty in calculating the Royal Warrant portion of his pension.

(D) If appointed to the department on or after the 1st July 1910:—

(1) Vacation—As in 2. C (1) above.

(2) Pensions—As in 1 B. (2) above.

A female prisoner named Dharam with two aliases aged about 29 was convicted of theft on 21st August last by the senior Presidency Magistrate George Town and sentenced to a year's R. I. She was taken to the Central Jail at Vellore to work out her term of imprisonment. Meanwhile the police preferred another complaint against her and she was brought down to Madras at 11 p.m. on the 5th inst. and kept in the Central Station Police lock up for the night and at 4 a.m. yesterday she effected her escape. Telegrams were at once despatched to all concerned to trace the prisoner.

FIRE ON BOARD S. S. "ALEPPO."

SEVEN FIREMEN SEVERELY INJURED.

LITTLE DAMAGE TO VESSEL.

A fire broke out last night at about ten minutes past twelve, on board the s. s. "Aleppo" lying at No. 4 wharf in Victoria Dock.

It is reported to have originated in the fore part of the coal bunkers and spread towards the hatches. The fire was first discovered by a labourer who noticed dense fumes of smoke issuing from the hold of the vessel, when he raised an alarm.

The Port Trust Fire Brigade and the Mandvi, Fort, and Haines-road fire engines speedily arrived on the scene and set to work. The fire, however, proved to be a less serious one than apprehended, and hence only one engine was engaged.

The Port Trust Superintendent arrived on the scene and ordered the cargo with which the vessel was laden to be unloaded on to the wharf. A continuous stream of water was then pumped on to the burning coal and this was kept up for about two hours, the firemen being assisted in their work by the ship's crew and the Police.

Seven of the firemen sustained severe injuries by being suffocated by the dense volumes of smoke issuing from the smouldering coal in the hold below. The men had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but it is reported they are doing well.

Mr. Cherry, officiating Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust, was present as were also Superintendent Walton and Inspector Gough. Mr. Greenop Master of the Fire Brigade, superintended the firemen and worked hard for the speedy suppression of the fire; and it was mainly due to his strenuous efforts and skilful direction that the flames were extinguished by 3-30 a.m.

The damage is said to be very slight and the sole loss sustained is several bags of grain which were destroyed by the water pumped on them from the fire engines.

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The s. s. "Aleppo" is booked to leave Bombay for Karachi on the morning of the 10th after completing the loading of her cargo. Capt. James is the master of the ship.

RECORD FLOODS IN CEYLON.

LARGE AREA ISOLATED.

Floods unprecedented in the history of the Island have occurred in Ceylon during the last week-end.

In the Kelani Valley, one of the big rubber-planting centres the record flood level of 1904 has been exceeded by ten feet, and great damage has resulted.

At Yatiyantota, in the Kelani Valley, some P. W. D. cooly lines collapsed into the Kelani River owing to a land-slide, twenty-five coolies and an assistant engineer being killed. A European planter is also reported drowned. Traffic is at a standstill, many blocks having occurred on the railways. The telegraph wires are down, and some parts of Island are entirely cut off from communication. One post office in the Kelani Valley is reported under water.

Rain has been pouring down since Saturday last and in Colombo a gale blew during the whole of the week-end. During the week prior to the breaking of the monsoon the weather was unusually hot and sultry.

Later reports of flood damage indicate a most serious position. Towns in the Kelani Valley are under water, and hundreds of villagers are homeless.

The Kelani River is in flood, and the water is rushing down the Valley towards Colombo, where it is expected to arrive in a couple of days. Government are taking steps to provide the villages with boats, and the bar at the month of the river is to be cut if necessary.

The floods have played great havoc with the railway, and passengers and mails are held up on two main lines. One stretch of railway fifty miles long near Kandy has been entirely cut off by washaways at each end. The ordinary train service on the affected lines has been suspended, and much distress to coolies is feared, though many planters have been prepared for the floods, and have got in a large supply or rice.

FIRST AID AND NURSING BROTHERHOOD.

A public lecture on "Human Anatomy and Physiology" will be delivered by Mr. Darasha N. Markee, Hony. Secretary and Superintendent of the above Brotherhood, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, opposite Bhatia Bagh, Fort, on Sunday the 12th instant, at 5 P. M. (S. T.).

Dr. W. Nunan, M. D. Acting Hony. Secretary, Bombay Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, has kindly consented to preside.

Rs. 16-8 PER PAIR ALL SHAPES. 36 VARIETIES.

FINEST ENGLISH FOOTWEAR. BOOTS SHOES. FOOTHAVEN REGD.

The new brand for men.
ELEGANCE OF CONTOUR
PERFECTION OF FINISH.
They are as reliable in quality as they are uniform in price.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

...IRE OF INDIA
...e Assurance Co., Ltd.
...BAY

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth. day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co.

Ready November 1st.

"HUMOURS OF INDIA."

An amusing and ninocent satire upon Life in Bombay as it strikes the young European to-day.

THIRTY SKETCHES, with humorous descriptive letterpress.

YOU will laugh over it; so will your people at home.

Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card for V.P.P. Copies on publication, to:—

THE PUBLISHER,
HUMOURS OF INDIA,
c/o Advocate of India.
BOMBAY.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.
THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.
WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND IS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FAIRWEATHER.—22nd Sept., at Kandwa C.P., the wife of J. C. T. Fairweather, I.P., of a son.

MACRAE.—23rd Sept., at Gorakhpore, the wife of Captain W. Macrae, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DON—KIDDLE.—On the 7th October, at the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. H. Martindale, Chaplain, Robert Anderson Don of the Bank of Bombay, to Eveline Mary Copleston, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kiddle, of Bandra Hill.

DEATHS.

STEPHENS.—19th Sept., at the Presidency General Hospital, Martin Sarkies Stephens, late Sexton of the Armenian Church, Chinsurah. Aged 47 years.

TAPSELL.—19th Sept., at Khagole (Dinapore), E. I. Ry., Rupert William (Sonny), aged 19 years, dearly beloved and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Tapsell.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Mail Steamer Salsette, 6 a.m.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12, Hummum Street, 4-30.

Saturday, October 11.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive from Simla in Bombay at 10 a.m. and depart for Kirkee at 2 p.m.

Poona Extra Race Meeting (at Poona.)

Monday, October 13.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Junior Football Tournament, commences, Cooperage 5-30.

Tuesday, October 14.

Bombay Gymkhana 23rd Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October, 10th 1913.

THE CRY FOR REPRESSION.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the occurrence of two political crimes in Bengal recently is being taken advantage of by the forces of reaction to try and bring about a return to the regime of repression from which that province was happily rescued by the annulment of the Partition and the appointment of a Governor of broad and sympathetic views, free from the restricting prejudices and one-sided outlook of the Indian-trained bureaucrat. In India, it is only fair to say, that as far as publicly expressed opinion is concerned, there has been, with only a few exceptions, no undue haste to assume that, because two policemen engaged in the investigation of political crime have been murdered, Bengal is on the verge of breaking into open rebellion. In fact, we have the valuable testimony of "The Englishman," which, in the days of the Partition, took the most extreme view of the political unrest, that the state of things is now entirely changed; that the "terrorist" campaign is the work of an infinitesimal section of people working by obscure and underground methods, which make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to trace their organisation; and that the mass of the people, including those who take an active interest in politics, are well-affected towards Government in a very high degree. It is important, too, to recall the speech addressed to the Dacca Durbar by Lord Carmichael in July last. Referring to political crime Lord Carmichael said:

We read a good deal and hear a good deal about political crime. We read sometimes that it is common in Bengal. We see our dacoities referred to as political dacoities and Bengal spoken of as though its people were as a whole disloyal. Gentlemen, there is far too much loose writing and loose talk of this sort. Political dacoities are not common in Bengal, they form a very small proportion, indeed, of the dacoities committed in the province. Political crime of any kind is rare

In the same speech Lord Carmichael,—whose estimate of the situation met with general approval, and whose opinion is entitled to all the weight and superstitious value which we are constantly called upon to accord to that of "the man on the spot",—Lord Carmichael declared that those interested in politics seemed to him "to be working within legitimate lines of advance and to be eager in very many cases, I may say in most cases, to co-operate with the Government in the better administration of the country." At the same time His Excellency in no way minimised the gravity of the fact of the existence of a secret underground political propaganda of a criminal character, carried on by a class of irreconcilables, who, though "very few" in number, constituted a distinct menace. Now such was the situation in Bengal last July as summed up in the authoritative statement of the Governor of the Province. What has happened in the interval to justify the assumtion that any need has arisen for a reversal of the policy that Lord Carmichael has consistently pursued, and of which his, speech constituted a fresh pledge,—a policy of sympathy towards, and trust in, the people whom he has been called upon to govern? Two murders believed to be of a political character have occurred. Does this fact in any way demonstrate that the situation is any different from what it was in July last? Does it show that the attitude of the bulk of the people has in any way changed? Does it show that those interested in politics have ceased to work within legitimate limits, or to be eager to co-operate with the Government in the better administration of the country? Even "The Englishman," whose testimony, as we have said, has all the value attaching to that of a "hostile witness," does not pretend to give an affirmative answer to any of these questions, but gives, on the contrary, an emphatic negative. All that these two murders have done is to remind us in a very unpleasant and concrete way of what was already well-known and admitted, that the irreconcilables, the "terrorists," still exist as an active organisation, and that they continue to be more clever than the police and the loyal majority of a population that would desire nothing more fervently than their detection and extermination.

But journals like "The Statesman" and "The Times," who have learned nothing from the remarkable and demonstrable success of the substitution of a policy of sympathy and conciliation for one of suspicion and repression, and are, to all appearance, grossly ignorant of the actual state of affairs, immediately and almost gleefully jump back half a dozen years, reproducing all the old shibboleths of the party of reaction and repression. Preposterous demands are made for the production of the guilty by people who have no more power to produce them or find them than "The Statesman" itself, and demanding special measures and a firmer hand in the suppression of political crime. "The Times," for instance, urges the necessity "for measures to stem the current setting against the security of the law." This sort of remark sounds very plausible, no doubt, in the ears of a public that has been for years misguided on this question of political unrest and sedition in India by papers like "The Times" and the publications of people like Sir Valentine Chirol. But, in the light of facts, it has no meaning whatever, for there is "no current setting against the security of the law "in the sense that "The Times" means, and if there were, we defy "The Times" or anybody else to tell us what measures, not already in the possession of Government, could be devised to stem it. There are many measures, and much that might be done administratively, such as "The Times" would advocate, which might, and certainly would, set such a current going, and give it an impetus that would carry the Government and the people and the whole fabric of British administration to disaster. We might get rid of Lord Carmichael and put in his place another Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who has taken the onpportunity to emerge from a well-merited retirement with a declaration that a state of affairs, which only exists in the imagination of "The Times" and himself, has been brought about by the "abandonment" of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal in 1907, which, he alleges, was regarded as "an act of fatuous timidity." We have no doubt that this will suitably impress many of the readers of "The Times" who are in ignorance of the true state of affairs. But those who know the facts remember that the Curzon and Bampfylde Fuller regime produced a state of seething unrest, in which, it is no exaggeration to say that, while a large proportion of the population was actively antagonistic to the Government, hardly any considerable portion was well affected towards it. And out of that seething cauldron came the political assassins and dacoits. The Hardinge policy and the Carmichael policy has given us a province in which the community as a whole, including the active politicians, is not only well affected towards Government but almost passionately loyal, and eager for co-operation; the secret hands of terrriorists remaining only as an unhappy legacy of the old regime. The contrast in results is too overwhelming for "The Times" and Sir Bampfylde Fuller to obtain an audience in India, whatever may be the case in South Kensington and Cheltenham!

THE ANSWER TO ULSTER.

Mr. Churchill, with his customary adeptness in uncompromising phraseology, has exactly summed up the preposterous claims of the Ulster Irreconcilables, who, in their "lawless audacity," propose "to interpose a bully's veto, more arbitrary than the veto of the Crown, which was abolished more than three hundred years ago." Any yielding, in the smallest degree, in the face of the pretensions of a noisy minority, to defy the final decision of Parliament, would, be, as the First Lord of the Admiralty says, to discredit and mock constitutional Parliamentary agitation to redress grievances throughout the civilised world. In Mr. Churchill's speech, we have, what may be regarded as the first pronouncement as to the attitude of the Cabinet since the Ulster agitation first reached its present frankly seditious stage. And the attitude appears to us to be exactly what it should be. There is no prospect of the Government remaining passive onlookers of the preparations for a rebellion in Ulster. "All necessary and appropriate measures" will be taken, and the Government have no doubt as to their power, intention and right to carry the Bill through, or the power of the State to maintain law and suppress disorder. In the meanwhile, before Home Rule can become fully operative, before any legislation can be passed by the Irish Parliament, there must be a general election If that election goes against the Liberal Party, it will be open to the Unionists to repeal the measure,—"Ward it," says Mr. Churchill, "is our answer to their complaints." But, while emphasising the determination of the Government not to be intimidated, and to carry forward the measure, as they are, constitutionally, not only entitled, but bound to do, the Government is still open to consider any overtures for special consideration for North-East Ulster. The Home Rule Bill is not unalterable, but there must be an agreement, and it is no use for Sir Edward Carson and his friends to suppose that they can go into a conference in their present blustering attitude. They must be prepared, first, to accept the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, and, then, to sit down to the discussion of any scheme for the exclusion of North-East Ulster in a reasonable frame of mind. It is quite certain that until, and unless, they are prepared to drop their present gasconading heroics, and come into a conference with such modest claims as they are entitled to make, they cannot expect to enlist the sympathies of the English electorate. We fancy it will not be long before Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues realise that the encouragement they are giving to a disloyal and seditious agitation is calculated hopelessly to ruin their chances at the next General Election. And then we may expect that they will bring to bear upon their friends the necessary pressure to abandon a dangerous and suicidal course.

DAY BY DAY.

The Late Mr. Ormiston.

We regret that in our issue of yesterday, the photograph which we reproduced of the late Mr. George Ormiston, was by error acknowledged as from the Central News. The photograph in question was reproduced by the courtesy of Mr. P. Glynn Messent, of the Bombay Port Trust.

The Bengal Committee.

The appointment of a committee to enquire into police efficiency and the redistribution of administrative areas in Bengal is the result of prolonged and strenuous efforts in Simla to have an investigation held over Lord Carmichael's head into his administration. The outcome is the appointment of a committee with very mild powers and a limited scope of reference, while the appointment of the members, and, in fact, the whole business has been placed, apparently, in the hands of Lord Carmichael's Government. The weakness of the committee lies in the fact that it is to consist exclusively of officials. A Committee strengthened by the inclusion of a non-official element might do good work and command the confidence of the public. If the body is constituted as foreshadowed by our Simla correspondent, we think, it will do neither one thing nor the other.

The Bampfylde Fuller Ideal.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter to "The Times" is full of unconscious humour. "A few weeks after I left Dacca" he says "the outrages commenced" is one remark, which is highly suggestive in a sense that Sir Bamfylde does not intend. It is unkind, too, to poor Sir Lancelot Hare who did his best to follow in his predecessor's footsteps. But perhaps the richest gem in the letter is the plaintive lament that "an Indian editor, who had been a protagonist of unrest, was received during his visit to England with much distinction in political and *even Royal Circles.*" Thus even Royality is not free from sedition,—as constituted by *lese majeste* to the Indian Civil Service! The fact of the matter is we must abolish everything in India except the Executive. Royality must be taught to keep its place, and the High Court which "has aways posed as the antagonist of the Executive," will have to go. Thus the colour of the faces of "our officers",—in this the Royal "we"—will be restored, and everything will go on smoothly. The "protagonists of unrest" will all be clapt into prison, the papers that "spread a spirit of antagonism to Government,"—as represented by a bureaucratic executive—will be instantly suppressed, and the executive will thus be freed from all distracting and obstructive influences. A very successful Government of that sort,—from the bureaucractic point of view,—is being carried on in Russia to this very day!

The New Chinese President.

The recognition of the new Chinese Republic, with Yuan-Shi-Kai as President by the Great Powers is now only a matter of form, Japan and Russia having already done so. It is not surprising that the choice of the people has fallen on China's "Strong Man," and the election of Yuan is a guarantee, at any rate of strong Government. Yuan's record as statesman, administrator, and soldier is indeed an amazing one and dates back to the time when he was in command of the Chinese troops in Korea in 1882. At the time of the Revoution his services were requisitioned by the Imperial Family to save the country and he went to Peking as Dictator. He secured the voluntary abdication of the Manchu rulers and was chosen by Republicans and Royalists alike to be the first President of the Republic. Since then he has had to face and overcome an exceedingly troublesome revolt, and though at one time it seemed as if the stars in their courses were fighting against him, he has at last emerged triumphant!

The Yuvaraj of Mysore.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore, who gave his impressions of his visit to Europe to a "Chronicle" representative the other day, is winning golden opinions in his own territory. His Highness is young in years, but judging from the bright, helpful speeches he has already made, there is no doubt that his journey to Europe has been something more than a mere pleasure trip, for he has already given proof of a wide outlook on life and a sympathetic insight which is rare among young Indian princes. In spite of the great inheritance to which he will, humanly speaking, one day be called, he appears to be an unspoiled and generous young man of whom great things may be expected. He has already declared his resolve to be a fellowworker with his people in economic and industrial development, and may be relied upon to quicken the by no means slow pace of Mysore progress. Mysore is almost entirely Hindu; the sacred Cauvery flows through it, and to its sanctity has been added practical utility, for the Mysore Government has installed a magnificent electricity generating station, one of the finest in the world, below the famous falls, and it is under contemplation to make the river of yet further use by creating what will be the biggest artificial lake in India some miles above Seringapatam.

Bengali Lady's Interview with Lady Hardinge.

Lady Hardinge granted a private interview to Mrs. Sarala Debi Chaudharani yesterday, morning. Mrs. Chaudharani is the wife of Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chanduri, of Lahore, and, both before and after her marriage has been an untiring worker in the cause of Indian Social Reform. She is the daughter of the late Mr. J. Ghoshal, for many years Joint-Secretary, to the Indian National Congress, and a niece of the famous poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

Hindu Surgery.

We learn that the committee of experts recently appointed by the Bangiya Shahitya Perihad of Calcutta, for the construction of two standard sets of long-forgotten surgical instruments used by the ancient Hindus are not making satisfactory progress owing to the lack of materials. The main difficulty has arisen owing to the fact that manuscripts. of the *Shushrute* and the *Baghbat*, the two great Ayurvedic works which deal with surgery and surgical appliances, do not contain any drawings or diagrams of these instruments. Dr. Wise, however, in his commentary on the Hindu system of medicine, has drawn diagrams of several instruments from the description given in the Ayurvedic works. The Thakur Saheb of Gondal likewise in his "Short History of Aryan Medical Science," and Dr. Girindra Nath Mukherji in his recent work on Hindu Surgery, have prepared designs of a much larger number of these instruments from the same descriptions. Descriptions of these instruments in the Sanskrit works are fairly intelligible, and if the Committee are to complete their work now they will have to depend on these descriptions and the diagrams prepared from them by Dr. Wise and others.

Houses Built in a Few Days.

According to "Popular Mechanics," houses can be built in a day or two by pouring concrete into forms set up so as to make a mould for the entire building. Reinforced concrete walls are not unknown in Calcutta and Bombay but whole structures have yet to come. In the United States numerous houses have already been built in this way at less cost than houses built by any other substantial method of construction. These houses are fireproof, have no cracks or crevices to harbour germs, are easily cleaned by removing the furniture and washing down with a hose, and, therefore, more sanitary than buildings constructed with plaster walls and wooden floors. What a vista of possibilities the advent of the reinforced concrete house in India opens up to the imagination of Railway managers and millowners, and other large employers of labour who have to house their employees!

Children in Behar Jails.

The last Report on Jail Administration for the province of Behar and Orissa discloses a shocking state of affairs as regards the imprisonment of juveniles. Here are the statistics:—

"Two boys, one 10 years and the other 11 years old, were sent to jail at Muzaffarpur under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. One boy of 12 years of age was sent to jail at Chaibassa under the Excise Act for 4 days. Three boys and 2 girls of 13 years of age were imprisoned, one at Dumka for 14 days under section 324, Indian Penal Code, one at Bankipore for 7 days under section 112, Railway Act, one at Darbhanga for a similar period under section 403, Indian Penal Code, and two girls at Chaibassa, one for 7 days and one for 21 days for theft. Four boys and one girl aged 14 years each were committed to jail; two boys at Cuttack, one for 7 days and one for 10 days, for theft; one at Bhagalpur for 14 days, for theft; one at Bankipore for 7 days under section 407, Indian Penal Code; while the girl was given 15 days at Chaibassa under section 454, Indian Penal Code. Aagain, 5 boys of 15 years of age were imprisoned; one for 3 days at Dumka for theft, one for two days at Sambalpur under section 112, Railway Act (travelling without a ticket), one for 2 days at Bhagalpur under section 323, Indian Penal Code, one for 7 days at Muzaffarpur for theft and one for 14 days at the same place under section 325, Indian Penal Code.

It is almost inconceivable that in these days, under a civilised administration, Magistrates can be found so lost to all sense of humanity and common-sense as to send children of ten and eleven to jail for not having any "ostensible means of livelihood." But the whole of the above facts constitute an almost incredible revelation of cruelty in the administration of the law, which it behoves Sir Stuart Bayley to reform without loss of time.

Rain at Last.

The almost unbearable "mugginess of the weather during the past week had its natural sequel in the rain that fell last night. For some days the temperature had mounted steadily, till on Monday a maximum of 80.4o was registered at the Colaba Observatory. This is sufficiently high to plunge Bombay into a sweat-bath, and the limit reached, all eyes were turned to the skies whence comes our help. They had grown overcast on Saturday night and early next morning a few drops of rain trickled from the pent-up clouds. But the rain continued to hold off. Yesterday, morning there were vivid flashes of lightning in the west and the clouds continued to bank up till 4 o'clock the afternoon, when a slight thunderstorm was followed by an exceptionally heavy downfall which continued till about 9-30. This brought the temperature down to an appreciable extent. and made the air very cool and pleasant. The quantity of rain that fell must have been considerable, as some of the low-lying parts of the city. were under water by 9 o'clock.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A New Volunteer Unit.

"The Englishman."—Captain Watson, who commands No. 11 Cyclist Company of the Presidency Volunteer Battalion, has recently elaborated and completed a scheme which deserves the earnest attention of the military authorities. He has added to his Company a complete Motor Maxim Gun Detachment of thirty-two men who own motor cycles and who, though of course, able to act independently, are being trained to act as an escort to and to work a couple of Maxim guns. The guns are carried on "universal carriers," attached like a side-car to the motor cycles. These carriers may also be utilised as ambulances or for the purpose of bringing up reserves of ammunition or men. A motor cycle with its carrier can comfortably seat five men. Obviously here we have a fighting unit which promises to be of the greatest value in any but very heavy country. For the defence of a city like Calcutta or other big cities in India, where there are fairly reasonable roads and paths stretching out in all directions for many miles, one questions whether any single unit, horse, foot, or artillery could be more useful.

Police and People.

"Bombay Gazette."—The writer of the "Times" article, who laments the inability of the Government to count on the support of the people in tracing outrages to their source, might find a little enlightenment if he referred to the newly issued report on the High Court for the North-West Provinces. Commenting on the work of the District Magistrates the Court says it believes that the pernicious system of hearing cases piecemeal employed by several Magistrates can easily be avoided. An important case should be heard *de die in diem*, and the witnesses present examined, cross-examined, and discharged. *Needless harassment of witnesses* is often caused by Magistrates delaying to frame a charge immediately after hearing the evidence for the prosecution in warrant-cases, when a *prima facie* case has been made out, with the result that witnesses are re-summoned for cross-examination instead of being cross-examined immediately after the charge has been framed. Adjournments are often given for insufficient reasons. The same remarks apply to every province in India. Once a witness has been harassed, he will naturally avoid a repetition of the experience, and the next time he assumes both blindness and deafness. Too little consideration is shown to witnesses to induce them to render much assistance to the police.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

RAJA OF MAHMODABAD AND CAWNPORE MUSSALMANS.

(Associated Press.)

CANPORE, Oct. 9.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmodabad, who is on his way from Simla to Lucknow stopped at Cawnpore to-day to discuss matters regarding the Cawnpore Mosque Riot Case with local Mahamadans and others. On alighting from his special saloon at the E. I. Railway station, he was given a great ovation. Among those present at the meeting which discussed matters were Mr. Mazharal Haque, the Hon. Syed Raza Ali, the Hon. Fazal Haque from Calcutta and Moulana Abdul Bari of Feriaghi Mahal Lucknow.

Local Mahomadans are confident that the difficulties in connection with the mosque affair will be solved to their satisfaction, through the intervention of the Raja of Mahmodabad. The Raja of Mahmodabad, Mr. Mazharal Haque and others left Cawnpore in the evening.

It is probable that the Mosque Riot case will not be taken up on the 18th instant, as Mr. Ross Alston who has been engaged on behalf of the Crown has obtained the consent of Mr. Mazharal Haque, leading Counsel for the defence, to the case being taken up on the 22nd instant.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

During the week ending 4th October, the total plague mortality stood at 1,614 against 2,256 cases. The Bombay Presidency accounted for 1,172 deaths, Madras 31, Bihar and Orissa 46, United Provinces 142, Punjab 34; Burma 40, Mysore 73, Hyderabad 48, Rajputana 5, and N.-W. Provinces 1.

POLITICAL CRIME.

WANING INFLUENCE OF I. C. S.

SIR B. FULLER'S JEREMIAD.

POLICY OF "CANE AND JAM."

"TIMES" INDICTMENT OF LOYAL PAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The following cablegram appears in to-day's "Statesman":—

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, commenting on the "Times" article which urged the exercise of a firmer hand in the suppression of political crime in Bengal, associates the present unrest with the position of the Civil Service. He says that attempts are being made to show that this service has fulfilled its day, that it should now be disestablished and the administration entrusted to officials less firmly compacted by *esprit de corps* and more amenable to political influence. Sir Bampfylde Fuller says that there could not be a greater mistake. "The Indian Civil Service may seem an anachronism to modern ideas, but it possesses the immense advantage of being a Government which the people of India can respect. Unfortunately the British Government for the past six or seven years has presented to India an appearance of extraordinary weakness, he continues, to Indians who wished well to British rule. This abandonment by the Home authorities could only be taken as an act of fatuous timidity. A few weeks after I left, outrages commenced in Dacca and have continued ever since. Our policy has been one of alternate doses of cane and jam. Seditious writings of the native Press have been solemnly condemned, but an Indian editor, who had been a protagonist of the unrest, was received during his visit to England with much distinction in political and even Royal circles. The hands of the executive have been strengthened by special laws, but a ludicrous qualification has been imposed that an appeal shall be allowed to the High Court, Calcutta. Finally the wobbling policy overset the partition of Bengal, thus blackening the faces of our officers and weakening the confidence of the Mahomedans. Why has the Bengal Service lost its influence? Because its numbers are absurdly inadequate to govern effectively the dense population, and because the authority has been undermined by the Calcutta High Court, which, since the days of Hastings has always posed as an antagonist of the executive Government, even appearing to welcome the opportunities of obstructing its usefulness.

The "Times" article strongly condemns newspapers like the "Bengalee" which are declared to spread a spirit of antagonism to Government and make the detection and suppression of crime more difficult. It urges the strengthening of the Bengal police by the offer of better pay.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN MADRID.

HOW KING ALFONSO WATCHED OVER M. POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A characteristic story is being told of King Alfonso, who, desiring to watch personally over President Poincarè's safety, followed him in mufti, with an Aide-de-camp, in a private car during all the calls made by M. Poincarè upon Royal personages in Madrid, always keeping at a discreet distance and passing the President unnoticed.

U. S. NAVY.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The Government will ask Congress in December for three Dreadnoughts and a proportional number of submarines and destroyers. The United States policy is likely to be "less money ashore and more afloat."

FRESH BALKAN WAR.

VIGOROUS ACTION TO PREVENT.

BULGAR TURCO AMITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Oct. 9.

After several hours' deliberation, the Cabinet decided to take vigorous diplomatic action to prevent the outbreak of a fresh Balkan war.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

King Ferdinand and the Sultan exchanged most cordial telegrams on the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty of Contantinople, expressing their resolution to establish the friendliest relations between the two countries.

POLITICAL SENSATION IN SOFIA.

PROPOSED UNDERSTANDING WITH AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, Oct. 9.

A sensation has been caused by the publication of a letter addressed to the King by the Liberal leaders, Rodoslavoff, Ghenadieff and Tontcheff, alleging that Bulgaria's adherence to Russian policy had caused her disasters, and urging a rapprochement with Austria-Hungary.

THE SULZER INQUIRY.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TAKES THE BLAME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALBANY, Oct. 9.

Evidence for the defence began yesterday in the investigation of the charges against ex-Governor Sulzer. The chief witness was his private secretary, Sarecky, who took the blame for all alleged irregularities.

U. S. TARIFFS.

A CLAUSE IN BILL SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Pending a ruling by the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General has ordered suspension of the clause in the Tariff Bill, under which a five per cent. rebate on goods imported in American bottoms does not affect the countries with which the United States has treaties prohibiting such discrimination.

MR. HAWKER'S FRUSTRATED ATTEMPT.

FALLS AND INJURES HIS SPINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mr. Hawker, who nearly won the "Daily Mail" "Round Britain" competition recently, fell at Brooklands to-day from a height of fifty feet and badly injured his spine. Mr. Hawker was starting on an attempt to make a 290-miles uninterrupted flight. The weather was gusty.

MAUD ALLAN'S VISIT.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

In a letter to "The Times," on behalf of the Bishops of India, the Bishop of Calcutta says that Maud Allan's visit would be beneficial neither to the position of Englishmen in India, nor to the cause of morality among Indians. The opinion of Englishmen in India on the subject, he adds, is unanimous to a very unusual degree.

RITUAL MURDER.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEFF, Oct. 9.

The trial was opened here of a Jew named Beyliss on a charge of the ritual murder of a Christian boy named Qussinsky.

The trial is exciting world-wide interest, and numbers of journalists have arrived in Kieff. Many of them are unable to gain admission to the Court. Beyliss has been in prison two years.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

TO-DAY'S INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

YUAN'S UNDERTAKINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 9.

The undertakings which Yuan Shi Kai will enter into at to-morrow's inauguration ceremony include an engagement strictly to observe all treaties and other obligations of the former Manchu and provisional Republican Governments with foreign countries, and all contracts with foreign companies and individuals.

He will also confirm all the rights and privileges of foreigners in China, and will urge all citizens to endeavour to strengthen international friendship with sincerity.

This is considered in Peking as proving friendly intentions towards foreign interests.

KAISER GREETS YUAN.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN RECOGNITION.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.

On the occasion of the election of Yuan-Shi-Kai and the recognition of the Chinese Republic, the Kaiser exchanged friendly telegrams with Yuan-Shi-Kai.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.

Austria-Hungary has recognised the Republic.

KING GEORGE'S GREETING.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Yuan Shi Kai sent a message of thanks to King George on Great Britain's recognition of the Republic. The King replied in a congratulatory telegram.

GUELPH AND HOHENZOLLERN.

PRINCE ERNST-AUGUST GIVES UP HANOVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

In view of reports of an estrangement between the Kaiser and his son-in-law, Prince Ernst-August of Cumberland, regarding the throne of Hanover, a communique has been issued in Berlin showing that Ernst-August has definitely renounced his claim to the throne of Hanover, thus securing for himself the throne of Brunswick, where, it is understood, he will shortly make his formal entry as Duke.

It is doubtful, however, whether the renunciation is binding on all members of the Cumberland family and their descendants.

In some quarters of Berlin the demand is made that a guarantee to this effect be given before Ernst-August is recognised as the Duke of Brunswick.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

A CURSE TO PROGRESS OF LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Speaking at Hendon, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that a curse to the progress of Labour was the advocacy of direct action by sympathetic strikes. There was no room in the party for syndicalists.

RAND STRIKE SEQUEL.

RAILWAYMEN THROWN OUT OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9.

Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, in a speech here stated that owing to the decrease in overseas traffic resulting from the labour unrest in the Transvaal, it would be necessary to dismiss some 500 railwaymen.

RUSSIA'S SEVEN MILLION LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The first portion, namely £2,300,000, of the St. Petersburg loan of seven millions sterling, interest at 4½ per cent., price 93¾, is being underwritten in London.

HOME RULE.

MR. CHURCHILL AT DUNDEE.

ULSTER'S VETO A "BULLY'S VETO."

WARNING TO ULSTERMEN.

UNIONISTS AND NEXT ELECTION.

SIGNS OF CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Speaking at Dundee this evening Mr. Churchill at the outset denounced the campaign of calumny against individual Ministers by the polecats of politics. Referring to Home Rule he said that the last substitute for a Parliamentary majority which the Unionist party were being urged to adopt was civil and religious war in Ulster accompanied by mutiny in the Army and boycott of Territorials. If that was the situation in October, what would it be by November 5th?

Home Rule would pass. "I do not doubt the power, intention and right of the Government to carry the Bill through, still less do I doubt the power of the State to maintain law and suppress disorder by whomsoever fomented. It will be an ill day when the Government is weak and cowardly enough to succumb to violence on the part of any section of the community."

ANSWER TO UNIONISTS.

Mr. Churchill continued: "Before Home Rule can become fully operative, before any legislation can be passed by the Irish Parliament, there must be a general election. Should the result of that election be a transference of power, it will be open to the Unionists to repeal the measure—and that is our answer to their complaints.

"LAWLESS AUDACITY."

If the passing of Home Rule were to be nullified by a minority which had the lawless audacity to interpose a bully's veto more arbitrary than the veto of the Crown, which was abolished three hundred years ago, then constitutional Parliamentary agitation to redress grievances throughout the Empire and the civilised world would be discredited and mocked. Against such a peril, against such outrageous pretensions, the Government will take all necessary and appropriate measures.

NORTH-EAST ULSTER'S CLAIM.

But happily, continued Mr. Churchill, there were signs of a change for the better in the situation. He had lately seen a disposition on the part of Ulster leaders to restrict their position to a claim to special consideration for North-East Ulster. Such a claim, if sincerely advanced, could not be ignored.

EVERY ADVANCE WILL BE MORE THAN MATCHED.

I tell Ulstermen there is no advance they can make which will not be matched, more than matched, by their Irish fellow-countrymen, and by the Liberal Party. One Party alone can carry Home Rule, but it will take more than one Party to make it a lasting success.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

Peace is better than triumph, provided it is peace with honour. The Home Rule Bill is not unalterable. The Parliament Act has rendered far-reaching alterations possible, but only on one condition. There must be agreement."

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Unionist papers make conflicting comments on Mr. Churchill's speech of yesterday.

The "Daily Mail" says: "If a settlement is reached it will be largely due to Mr. Churchill's wise, conciliatory utterance."

The "Morning Post," says: "Mr. Churchill's guarded, vague reference to North-East Ulster may turn out of great importance, but it cannot easily be reconciled with the rest of his speech."

The "Daily Telegraph" says. "While Mr. Churchill recognises the gravity of the position in Ulster, we regret that he accompanied that recognition with language almost designed to render it nugatory."

The "Daily Graphic" says: "Mr. Churchill's talk of concessions is a waste of words. The Unionists must be prepared for more serious struggle than has yet been contemplated."

The "Daily Express" says: "If the Government mean what Mr. Churchill says, then all thought of compromise becomes vain. If they insist on civil war, they will have it."

The "Daily News" and "Daily Chronicle" appeal to the Unionists, in view of Mr. Churchill's speech, to drop heroics and frankly to face the facts.

DUBLIN CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

WORKING TO SECURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.

The Citizens Committee is working in Dublin to secure peace. Professor Kettle, the Chairman, has protested against thirty thousand people in a quarrel, gambling away the future of the other 340,000 citizens of Dublin. The Lord Mayor has offered the Committee the use of the Mansion House.

THE UNIONIST DEMAND.

LORD HUGH CECIL AT HUDDERSFIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Huddersfied, said, that the Government was playing a dangerous game of bluff. It could not resist the Unionist demand for an appeal to the people to decide the great issue of Home Rule or Union.

HELP FOR CARSON.

CANADIAN ORANGEMEN'S BLUSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8.

Further forces of Orangemen in the West have offered their services to Sir E. Carson for fighting.

The Grand-Master of Saskatoon, in a statement, said "We are ready. Ulster's only expense will be to supply ammunition."

NAVAL POSITION IN THE PACIFIC.

AUSTRALIA DESIRES CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Reuter learns that the Australians are much dissatisfied with the naval position in the Pacific. The decision of the Imperial Conference to have three units in the Pacific has not been fulfilled and only the Australian unit exists. The problem is more urgent in view of the opening of the Panama Canal. Consequently, Australia desires a Naval Conference in the near future.

EMPIRE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

HALFPENNY PER COPY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Post Office informs the Empire Press Union that as a result of the deputation to Mr. Samuel, the Act is now in force whereby publications in any part of the Empire will benefit by the inland newspaper rate of one halfpenny per copy. The Government hope that the distribution thus facilitated of newspapers published in different parts of the Empire will strengthen Imperial ties and promote trade.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH'S MOVEMENTS.

LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Oct. 8.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has left Kermanshah for Switzerland. He will be accompanied through Russia by a member of the Russian Legation.

DASARA FESTIVAL.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

QUAINT TRADITIONS UPHELD.

Yesterday, as is the usual yearly custom in Bombay, the last of the ten days of the Dasara holiday was observed in Bombay as a public holiday, and the streets were filled with Hindus in holiday attire decked with the symbolic *apta* blossom which they are wont to exchange as representing gold. It is needless to recapitulate at any length the various legends in Hindu mythology which have led to the celebration of the festival. "Dasara" means literally "ten days" and the festival, which is also known as Durga Puja and Durgotsava, relates to the autumnal equinox and commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon, Mahesharur. The image of Devi is worshipped for nine days after which it is immersed in water on the tenth day of the Hindu date Ashwin Suddh.

Another legend states that on this day the ever-famous Rama marched against Rawan the Demon King of Ceylon. On this account the predatory Maratha tribes used to make the day an occasion for starting on those expeditions of plunder which caused their name to be mentioned with bated breath during the early days of the British power in India. A remnant of this warlike spirit remains in a custom still obtaining, whereby those Hindus who consider themselves descendants of military ancestors worship implements of war, from which they ask protection during the coming year.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

In Bombay the temples at Mumbadevi and Bhuleshwar were the scenes of animated throngs yesterday. Hindus in bright and variegated holiday attire met after having performed the usual religious rites. Each carried a sprig, blossom or branch of the *apta* or *palas* tree, which, with its beautiful orange-coloured bloom, is better known to botanists as *Butea Frondosa*. Large consignments of the blossom had been sent to Bombay for the occasion, and the vendors, with their full baskets presenting beautiful masses of colour, speedily disposed of their wares to the holiday-makers, With these purchases the buyers paid the customary visits to their friends and exchanged tokens with them of the leaf which, accordingly to the poetic Hindu idea, is a toen of the offering of gold. The present period is thought by the Hindus to be a propitious one in which to send their children to school. During the *navaratra* or nine days preceding the termination of the festival, a *garba* or religious dance, takes place among the Bania women. To those who do not understand the term it will be remembered that a *garba*, on a large scale, was performed before T. I. M. the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at the Children's Fete on the Maidan on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit in 1912.

DECORATING THE HORSES.

Another interesting sight which was to be seen in all the Bombay streets was the decoration of horses with *apta* blossoms. Horses of every kind of vehicle of which the owner or coachman happened to be a Hindu were garlanded with the yellow flower, and, even the humblest of Hindu gharrywallas provided a touch of orange, however small, to his steed's harness. The fact that we are moving with the times was also evident, inasmuch as some motor cars showed the orange badge. The origin of the decoration of the horses arises from another legend of five princes, the sons of a king named Pandu. These princes, all doughty warriors, after having suffered exile for twelve years, returned and, at this time of the year, made war on their paternal cousins, the Kauravas. The most invincible of the brothers, Parth by name, was a skilled charioteer, and, as he possessed a marked love for horses, the Hindus still commemorate his qualities by decorating their horses at this time of the year.

Othe ceremonies of a more formal and less religious nature are also performed in all the business houses in Bombay. Offices, warehouses and godowns are decorated with strings of *aptka* blossoms which hang over the lintels, and festoons of coloured paper cross the interiors of the rooms in great profusion. Heads of firms are usually garlanded by their employees, and a small speech-making ceremony commonly takes place which provides a pleasant yearly function. Dasara is celebrated more markedly in the South of India, and, especially, in the State of Mysore, where to the palace of the Maharaja a large party of guests is invited annually to enjoy the festivities which take place during the ten days which give the feast its name.

FOUR-DAY BATTLE.

MEXICAN VICTORS' FEROCITY.

SURRENDERED MEN EXECUTED.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Telegrams from Mexico state that the Federal Commander, Alvarez, surrendered Torreon to the rebels, after a battle lasting four days, in which both sides lost heavily.

The telegrams add that Francisco Stilla, the constitutionalist Commander, executed Alvarez, his staff and 125 soldiers.

A later report speaks of a great massacre of Spaniards in which 175 were slaughtered.

HAWKING WITHOUT LICENCES.

TWENTY-FIVE INDIANS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 8.

Twenty-five Indians were arrested to-day for hawking without licences. They included three who had only been released from prison yesterday, and six women.

HONGKONG OPIUM.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONKONG, Oct. 9.

In the Legislative Council, to-day, while discussing the Budget for 1914, the Acting Governor said it had been decided to establish a Government opium monopoly in Hong-Kong, and arrangements had been made to take over, upon the expiration of the lease, the opium farmers' staff and appliances for boiling, and to rent the farmers' premises. The question of erecting permanent offices depended largely upon the Government's future policy.

Negotiations were progressing with the Government of India to obtain the necessary supply of raw opium during 1914.

THE MYSORE DURBAR.

"A PICTURE OF UNSURPASSED BRILLIANCE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 9.

The European "Durbar," which took place at the Palace yesterday, was a picture of unsurpassed brilliance. Over a hundred guests attended the function. The Resident drove to the Palace under a strong military escort, the arrival and departure being announced by a salute of guns. After the guests had been presented to His Highness the Maharajah they were entertained to amusements in the form of wrestling bouts, musical rides, etc., which took place in the Palace courtyard. The proceedings terminated with a display of fireworks. Thousands of people watched the progress of the function from every available coign of vantage.

RAILWAY NEWS,

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The following changes take place in the Punjab Commission:—

The Hon. Mr. Diack, on return from leave, resumes his appointment as Financial Commissioner; and Mr. Fagon, who has been officiating, will revert to the Commissionership of Jullunder.

The Hon. Mr. Fenton, Financial Commissioner, takes six months' leave, and Mr. Maynard officates.

Mr. Fenton will resign membership on the Supreme Legislative Council. Capt. Osburne, R. E., becomes Deputy Agent, O. & R. Railway vice Capt. Gardiner.

Mr. W. B. Hunter, Agent and Secretary of the Bank of Madras, who proceeded to England to give evidence before the Finance Commission, has returned to Madras and resumed duty.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

XII

COMPOSITION OF THE ENQUIRY.

MR. CLAYTON COLE'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

Coming now to the witnesses, we prefer to give the first importance to one who may be said to be in no way interested in the prevailing triangular controversy on currency and finance. There are, without question, three parties, which have been pulling at each other from their respective "zones of interest" or "spheres of influence." There is the Indian Government with the Secretary of State whose ukase, after the manner of the autocrat, is final, though appealable to Parliament. That he should, under financial advice sometimes err on matters of Indian currency and finance, will not be denied. If he is himself not well versed in these matters he is ordinarily dependent on his broker, who, himself, can hardly be called a disinterested personage. In difficult matters, it is to be presumed, the Secretary of State for the time being consults the trained Treasury officers or even Chancellors and Ex-Chancellors of Exchequer. When, therefore, some of his actions are widely challenged, he has to make a bold stand in defence of his policy. Now defence means a presentation of the strongest points which may carry conviction before a jury and holding back points which are feeble and not likely to impress those to whose arbitrament they are submitted. So that it is not possible to have the exposition of the two sides of the shield. That is the position at present of the Secretary of State, as representing the Government of India, before the Royal Commission. Next there are those who have challenged his policy. These are divided into two groups. There are some who favour particular parts of his policy and action, and there are those who wholly disapprove of them. Each tries to put forward the case from his point of view, in other words, from the point of view which is of the greatest interest to him. They differ among themselves and try to contradict each other. Thus it is that the witnesses now before the Commission are all interested in carrying on a triangular controversy. Again, it can hardly be said that the composition of the Commission is satisfactory. There are on it members with very pronounced views, some on the side of the Secretary of State and some against him. Those who have nothing to do with the controversy may be counted on one's fingers. In a grave matter of anvestigation of this character we should prefer a commission consisting of persons who are absolutely disinterested and free from the taint of any bias or prejudice. Such men are able to judge of the statements put before them with an open mind and utmost fairness. Their cross-examination would not be inspired, as we plainly discern in the present case, by the particular view of foregone conclusions, they respectively held or entertained, so that even their cross-examination as conducted must be held to be to a certain extent tinged with the bias or prejudice of each individual commissioner. But we have to take Royal Commissioners as we find them. They are neither infallible nor have they any special features about them. Neither can they inspire such confidence as the judgment or decree of a stern Rhadamanthus sitting on the Bench, unmoved by the rhetoric of the counsel and unimpressed by their sophistries. That personage would weigh exactly in the balance how far the evidence of each individual witness should be believed or disbelieved.

EX-GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

So far then as the witnesses already examined are concerned, we give preference to Mr. Clayton Cole, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, because we believe that he was the only one outside the pale of the interested controversialists. He gave evidence on behalf of the Bank of England, which was invited to enlighten the Commissioners on the larger problem they have been called upon to investigate and report upon. Mr. Cole was, therefore, a perfectly disinterested witness. He gave replies to questions from his own experience of his connection with the former governorship of the Bank of England. A Governor of that Bank is, it is admitted on all hands, a man of great financial reputation and experience, and, therefore, a high authority competent to pass an opinion. His replies were mostly founded on his own experience and he candidly declined to give any categorical replies to queries which were not within his knowledge or experience. Professor Keynes heckled him, as an economic pedagogue, but beyond eliciting admissions on general points he was able to glean nothing from him. Sir Shapurji followed in the wake of Mr. Keyness, not as a pedagogue but as a member of the so-called Bombay "Stock Exchange", and as a broker whose daily avocation is to finance loans for all and sundry. To certain other questions Mr. Cole reserved his answer, observing that he could only answer them after consulting those whose chosen representative he was. But so far as his main evidence goes, we are glad to notice, it was most illuminating and instructive. He had oftener than not to shatter the idols of an ill-informed money market. For instance, in no part of his evidence was he more confident and emphatic than in reference to the Gold Standard Reserve fund. He stoutly maintained against all questioners that, if the sole and exclusive object of that Reserve was to keep Indian exchange steady, specially in critical times such as those we had had in 1907-8, when New York was also the centre of a great financial storm, then, he boldly opined that a larger part of that reserve being wholly in India could London. That will give, we believe, a great wrench to those who have all along been clamouring in favour of its retention wholly in India under the fallacious impression that it was for the good of India that Indian gold should accumulate here.

THE DYNAMICS OF GOLD.

Mr. Cole lucidly explained the dynamics of gold, pointed out how London was the only centre for the outflow and inflow of gold, and that it was worse than useless to have the greater part of the reserve in India or in securities. It must be in gold. For they would find at critical junctures that it would defeat the very object for which it was established if the gold were not ready at hand to meet the emergency. Asked by the Chairman to state his reason, Mr. Cole replied:

The original intention of the Gold Standard Reserve, I believe, was that the whole of it should be held in gold. That I do not think is necessary when you get beyond a certain amount. The question is what amount is desirable? Personally I should say that five millions would not be sufficient and it ought to be ten millions, unless the Indian Government clearly see their way in an emergency to use the gold that they had in the currency Reserve. What I am looking at is this. When in 1908 trade was adverse to India the Indian Government had to sell out something over seven millions of their Gold Standard reserve securities, and a similar contingency must be provided against in buying amount of gold that would hold here, because you will probably come on it later. If the storm centre of financial difficulty, which fortunately in that year was at New York, had been in England, the Indian Government might not have been able to sell their sterling remittances at all.

Those who have cried aloud for the reserve being wholly in India could have hardly been aware of this signal financial fact which Mr. Cole, as the Governor of the Bank of England at the time, was able to put with confidence before the Commissioner. So much for want of exact information and ignorant criticism, which, by the light of this one statement alone, now appears to be absolutely worthless. "Of course" said Mr. Cole, "they could have sold them at a price—I mean a give way price. The holding merely of sterling securities is not only a danger to the Indian currency position, but to the market also. Fortunately in 1908 the storm centre was not in London and the difficulty was got over, but when the Government is making its regulations for its currency, they ought to be made in such a way to my mind that they provide for all eventualities". India in one form or another should hold in actual gold the largest sum she may need in any year. That was Mr. Cole's contention and he supplemented his previous answer by observing further: "Provided what I call a reasonable sum is held, and as the gold standard costs her nothing. I think the rest can be reasonably held in securities. But I tell you from my point of view, or at least the Bank point of view, that gold should be held in this country and not in India." To a further question of the Chairman, Mr. Cole replied that all the gold on this account held in London is not taken into account on any market calculations. "It never appears in the Bank of England account as published, and it is quite incorrect to say that the market here takes it into any account at all."

ANOTHER ILLUSION DISPELLED.

Again Mr. Cole dispelled another incorrect statement which has found currency among some of the agitators, one of whom said as witness to the Commission, that what was needed in a time of crisis was not actual gold but what is called bankers' money" and that therefore the securities held against the gold reserve fulfilled that purpose quite as well as gold. The Chairman queried Mr. Cole on the subject, to which the reply was "certainly not in a time of crisis." It rests ultimately in a time of crisis on the power of the Bank of England to advance money to buyers to pay for the securities. In other words as a last resort it rests on the gold reserve of the Bank of England. As the Chairman finally put it, in a time of crisis India should not be a drain upon the English money market but "carry its own burden". That can only be done when a certain amount of the Gold Standard Reserve is held in England alone in gold. The Indian crisis could only be averted under that condition.

LOANS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Cole's opinion on the practice of lending Indian monies by the Secretary of State in London was wholly unfavourable. He condemned it altogether from the point of view of the Bank of England. That Bank is disadvantaged in keeping its discount rate point as the loans are given out by the broker of the Secretary of State at a lower rate, being what is called the rate of money at call. It weakens the control of the Bank of England over the London Money Market which really weakens the market all round. And what weakens that market must ultimately have its reactionary influence on matters financial in India. Similarly Mr. Cole has nothing but wholesale condemnation for the practice of advancing monies by the Secretary of State on securities at par when as a matter of fact they are quoted in the open market below par. Losses are liable. In reality losses in the past have been incurred by such incautious practices for which really the India office broker is responsible. But there are besides these other points on which Mr. Cole's evidence was both illuminating and instructive, to which, therefore, we must devote another article. On the whole his evidence is of lending Indian monies by the Secre- hoped it will abundantly chasten and correct some of the mischievous practices in vogue at the India Office and dispel the illusions under which the men of commerce in India have been labouring for want of exact information.

The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th. 29th. Oct. 2nd, 6th, 7th and 9th.

CONFERENCE OF HINDU ORPHANAGES.

RELIEF FUND STARTED.

A conference of the Hindu orphanages in the Bombay presidency was held yesterday, under the auspices of the Dharma Sanjivani Sabha, in the Theosophical Hall, Shri Krishna Lodge, Kalbadevi. Mr. T. N. Malvi, solicitor, presided. Representatives of Surat, Nadiad, Hubli, Poona, Dhulia, Ahmedabad, Broach and local orphanages were present.

A small exhibition of industrial work by the orphans of different institutions was held. Carpets and gold and silver embroidery work from Surat, durries from Dhulia, and wool and silk embroidery work from Nadiad were specially noticeable.

Orphans from Surat, Nadiad and Dhulia orphanages and Katchhi Lohana, Halai Lohana and Ghoghari Lohana Orphanages of Bombay, took part in the sporting competitions held on the Shet Tribhuvandas Mangaldas ground, Girgaum. Several volunteers were out in the city yesterday, collecting subscriptions.

After Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had delivered his speech of welcome Mr. T. N. Malvi on the motion of Mr. B. N. Bhajekar, seconded by Mr. N. K. Mehta, was elected President.

Mr. Malvi, in the cause of his speech, said that in former times Hindus managed their orphans in their own quiet and unostentatious way; but now, with the general breaking-up of the joint family system the problem of Hindu orphans had become an acute one. An appreciable number was lost to Hinduism, in every famine in their Presidency and it required no words from him to remind them of their duty to save Orphans within the fold of Hinduism. There was no tenderer charity that will appeal to Hindus than protecting Hindu orphans.

The first resolution, which was moved by Mr. Manubhai Nananbhai and seconded by Mr. Manilal Motilal, ran as follows:—

That in the opinion of this conference the time has now arrived for bringing about greater co-operation between the Hindu orphanages established in this presidency, so as to increase their efficiency in contributing to the mental, moral and physical amelioration of the orphans and their material prosperity in life.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved a resolution that in the opinion of the conference it was desirable that an annual report should be prepared and published in English and different vernaculars, containing accurate information as to all the Hindu orphanages existing in the presidency, and their work.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Markand N. Mehta and adopted.

Mr. Vibhakar proposed that, to enable the Dharma Sanjiwani Sabha better to carry out all necessary measures for the relief of Hindu orphans a permanent fund be started, to be called the "Hindu Orphans Relief Fund," and collections be made in the different cities in the Presidency on Dussera, Diwali and other auspicious days.

Mr. M. N. Mehta seconded and Swami Gnandji supported the resolution which was adopted.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare proposed and Mr. Uttamlal Keshavlal seconded the following resolution, which was adopted:—

That the Managing Committee of the Dharma Sanjiwani Sabha be authorised to depute one or more persons to visit affected areas and hospitals and to take charge of destitute Hindu orphans and to obtain for them an asylum in one or other of the Hindu orphanages; and further that the Dharma Sanjiwani Subha be authorised to enter into communication with the proper officers of Government with the view to take off their hands Hindu waifs and strays found in their districts.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the gathering dispersed.

WATSON-CRAWFORD CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—It having come to my knowledge that reports are current to the effect that I received a sum of money as consideration for withdrawing the case which I recently brought against Mr. A. Crawford, I beg you will in justice to the parties concerned allow me a little space in your valuable paper to assert with all the positiveness of which I am capable that such is not the case. The *sole* consideration which impelled me was my wife's assurance that she and the accused were innocent.

Yours, etc.,

Bombay Oct. 9. R. M. WATSON.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore has been appointed a Vice-President of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

MUSIC IN BOMBAY.

STONE LAYING OF GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALYA.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A large and distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen of various nationalities assembled yesterday morning, to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building of the Gandharva Maha Vidyala, or the Academy of Indian Music, opposite the Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The sitting arrangements were made in the Coronation Cinematograph theatre, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Vidyalaya was first started at Lahore in 1901 by its Principal, Pundit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, with the laudable object of reviving the much-neglected art of Indian Music. It made great progress in the capital of the Punjab, and subsequently branches have been opened at Bombay, and other places. As regards the Bombay branch of the Vidyalaya, it would perhaps be more correct to say that what has actually happened has been a transference of the head-quarters from Lahore to this city, where there is undoubtedly a larger scope for the development of its object than in the less cosmopolitan capital of Northern India. Since the commencement of its activities in Bombay, the Vidyalaya has made a remarkably rapid progress, and has been able to draw students from almost all the communities. But, perhaps, a still more remarkable fact in connection with the institution is the large number of lady students availing themselves of the splendid opportunity presented by the Vidyalaya, of learning Indian music on scientific principles under trained masters of the art like its talented Principal. The new habitation of the Vidyala, of which the foundation-stone was laid yesterday, will cost about a lakh of rupees to construct and will be an imposing structure when completed. Another lakh of rupees is to be spent in building a boarding school in connection with the Academy.

The proceedings opened with prayers with music for the increased prosperity of the Academy, after which Mr. Kallianrai Gulabrai Ghoda, the Secretry, welcomed those present on behalf of the principal and the staff of the Vidyalaya. He said:—

On behalf of the Principal and Staff of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, I beg to offer their most cordial welcome to you here and tender their best thanks for having taken the trouble at this early hour of the morning to be present at the interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the Institute which will be performed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. You are aware that the Institution was founded at Lahore in 1901, but the seat of its activity has, since 1908, been transferred to this city, where there is a larger scope for the development of its object under the Punditji, whose great musical talents you all so highly appreciate, ample evidence of which is to be noticed in the large number of persons, of both sexes, who avail themselves of the facilities for the cultivation of Indian music, so sadly neglected in our ancient country, offered by the Institute. Similarly, it is a satisfaction to notice the progress made by the branches at Poona and Nagpur where there are so many lovers of the art. To the Punditji and his co-workers it is a source of satisfaction to know that their unceasing efforts to promote the science and art of music have been greatly appreciated. The institution is, you will all be glad to learn, a thorough success as its original object has been amply fulfilled. The premises where the Institution was located having been found uncommodious, it was thought that it should have a building of its own. Thanks to the zealous efforts of the Principal and other kind and sympathising friends that object will be accomplished. To-day is an auspicious day among the Hindus, and we all hope that by the grace of Divine Providence the building may soon be ready for occupation and offer in every way larger facilities for the cultivation of our ancient art.

SPEECH BY THE PRINCIPAL.

The Principal, Pundit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, then addressed the assembly. He compared the state of music in ancient and modern India, and said that in modern times the art had suffered owing to is having been in the hands mostly of persons of ill-repute. The idea therefore had struck him of founding the Vidyalaya, with the object of restoring it to the high position which it occupied in ancient times, to enable the public to gain a correct and thorough knowledge of the art in a reasonable time, and to bring it within the easy reach of the public. The building which would cost about one lakh would be complete next year. Their object was to spread the love of music to as large a number of people as possible so that in time, to come, every house in Bombay might resound with the sweet sound of Indian music. In conclusion, he thanked Mr. Nanabhoy Chitre for kindly lending the Coronation Cinematograph Theatre for the occasion and also for promising to give a benefit performance in aid of the Vidyalaya, and to the proprietors of the Latif Kala Darsha Natak Mandali for a similar offer. He then requested Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to lay the foundation stone.

SIR BHALCHANDRA'S SPEECH.

After having laid the foundation-stone of the building and returning to the theatre, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna addressed the assembly. He said the day was a very auspicious one, but he wished ti had been a fairly cool one so as to enable them to listen to the music, under better climatic conditions. Seeing so many fans moving and looking to the fact that they were simply sweltering in the hot weather, he would refrain from inflicting a long speech on those present. Besides the Secretary and the Punditji had addressed them so ably and at such length on the subject that they had left very little for him to say. They must consider themselves very fortunate in having as Principal of the Vidyalaya a man of great musical attainments like the Punditji. Although the Punditji at first cast in his lot with the Punjab, he had subsequenly chosen to transfer his activities to Bombay and the Deccan, for which the latter must congratulate themselves. Although the Vidyalaya was started at Lahore in 1901, Bombay would be the first city in India to have an Academy of Music on the lines so ably laid down by the learned principal and with a permanent habitation of its own. The progress made by the Vidyalaya was shown by the fact that at present there were 1,500 students learning music at the headquarters and the different branches at Lahore, Benares, Bombay, Poona, Mysore and Nagpore. The academy since its establishment in Bombay had done useful work and all the teachers there were those who had once been its students. However, up till now they had no regular building for the Academy, a want which was now going to be supplied. Such an academy and such an institution as desired by the Punditji was going to be the first of its kind in Bombay, and the Punditji hoped that the new building which would have four stories would be large enough for all purposes. Through changes and vicissitudes in administrations in India in the past, the science of music had suffered considerably, so much, in fact, that for some time past it used to be looked upon as a thing to be shunned. At any rate its devotees were not admitted into respectable circles as the men into whose hands it had fallen were generally disreputable. The Punditji and others like him had however now snatched the art from the hands of those people and given it the status that it had in ancient India, with the result that music now was considered to be one of the fine arts. The academy provided a place where Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans, ladies and gentlemen, could meet, which was the best thing that India could have at present. Sir Bhalchandra concluded by wishing long life and prosperity to the academy and offering his best congratulations to the principal and the staff on the results achieved.

Some of the students then performed physical drill in accompaniment with music, which was followed by a vote of thanks to the Chairman which was proposed by Mr. J. Sabja. Pundit Vishnu Digamber then treated the audience to music and the proceedings terminated.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Hablul Matin" has been incorporated as Limited liability Company with a capital of Rs. 2,00,000, divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. 5,000 shares have been already subscribed.

One of the warders at the Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur was murdered by a lunatic who had a grudge against him. The lunatic killed the warder when others were away by beating on his head with a huge stone.

The "Sind Gazette" states that the capital invited by Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., for the new Karachi Electric Supply Corporation. Limited, was over-subscribed, some days before the period for which the subscription list was to remain open had still elapsed.

A dacoity occurred in the Modaya Division of Mandalay on the 2nd ult. During the night of that day, six men entered the house of a Burman, named Maung Paw U of Phayapyu village. The dacoits tied up the complainant's father and mother and set a man armed with a spear and stick to watch over him. The robbers succeeded in getting away with jewellery valued at Rs. 1,570.

Under the provisions of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the Governor of Madras in Council has appointed the Sanitary Commissioner, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Assistant Directors, Medical Services, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, and the Southern Bridage to be *ex-officio* visitors to all Lunatic Asylums within their jurisdictions. A number of other officers have also been appointed *ex-officio* visitors to the Asylums in this Presidency, and a list of rules is published for general information under the Lunacy Act.

At a meeting of co-operative societies held at Fatehpur on the 6th instant, eight women members of the societies were present and followed the proceedings intelligently—the first instance of its kind. Another important and admirable example that Fatehpur has set is the introduction of free and compulsory primary education among the children of members of co-operative societies. Attendance is compulsory for two hours every day and in case of both sexes.

ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

TEMPORARY SCHEME FOR S. C. COURT.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES NOT TO BUILD.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Government are aware that anxiety is felt by numerous persons in Bombay lest a portion of the Maidan should be utilized for the erection of a temporary structure for the Court of Small Causes. They are also informed that a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay has been signed for a public meeting to be convened to discuss the question.

Government, therefore, think it well to make known that they have no intention of ordering the building of a temporary structure on the Maidan for the Court in question if any reasonable alternative to that course is possible. Certain alternatives are at present under examination.

THE MURREE HILLS.

"DULLEST HILL STATION IN INDIA.JJ

"And so when comes the day
That memory's task is o'er
And I no more can think of thee"

When that day comes, and "the hour when all must part," I think there will flash across by mind a poignant memory of the Murree Hills writes a correspondent in the "C. and M. Gazette."

It is not fashionable to like Murree, it is the "dullest hill station in India," but Murree, the cantonment, is only a little bit of the Murree Hills.

Who has watched the eternal snows ridden under the first glow of the rising sun, and the pale saffron of the eastern sky flush into scarlet and gold and has not felt the fascination of a morning in the hills?

Look at those same snows in the evening; the warmth gone, and an unutterably cold pall of smoke-blue mist enveloping them, there is a feeling of relentless destiny about them then; they stood there before our name was known in the world, they will stand there till—

"The night comes down, and the
stars grow cold
And the leaves of the judgment book
unfold."

Take your pony, or if you are energetic, rely upon your own feet. Take the short cut down the hill side to Gharial:

If you are lucky and it is a fine day the pines will be almost unbearable in their sweetness; what memories the smell of the pine trees recall; visions of Childhood's days, when the pine wood was an enchanted forest, the pond beneath it an ocean peopled by pirates and sea serpents.

If you have time you will sit down beneath a tree and your gaze will wander out and beyond the bourne of space material, into the wide unexplored plains of the future; or perhaps it will travel across the ocean till it rests on an English homestead and green fields and gardens in the Homeland.

There is never, or hardly ever in this imperfect world of ours, "the time, the place and the loved one altogether," and the pine woods will make many an old wound ache, and strike many a chord on the Aeolian harp of memory, but there is healing in their sweetness, and you will wander on with a feeling of peace after all the pain.

Most of us are thinking of packing up our Lares and Penates and going "down the hill" to our appointed station, and even in the parting from the friends of a season there is sadness. We get used to partings of the East, but it is always melancholy saying good-bye. Life is uncertain, and who knows when we shall meet again?

We may not be great friends, but we have danced at the same club dances, we have picnicked on the same slopes, and last but not least, we have played the some old games and fought each other fiercely, but kindly in the same tournaments.

It is this same "game madness," as our foreign friends call it, which makes us what we are, I suppose. We trek over half the world, and our tennis racquets, our golf clubs, and our polo sticks are to be found amongst our personal baggage, and wherever a few of our country-people are to be found, we play a game and have a drink, and pass on with a cheerful "good hunting." Ships that pass in the night, but ships from the same port, though we may never meet again, till we have sailed across the harbour bar, and anchored on the other side.

Good bye, Murree Hills, we go our various paths, but you remain—untouched by our bitterest sorrow, unresponsive to our happiest moments, but in the dim far future I shall think of you sometimes and not unkindly.

A frontier correspondent states that the recent rioting at Kandahar has caused considerable perturbation in court circles in Kabul. The only course open to the Amir seems the institution of an impartial commission of enquiry into the whole affair.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

TO RESUME BUSINESS TO-DAY.

The directors of the Bombay Banking Company Limited have decided to resume the working of the Bank from to-day.

The Bank's offices were kept open yesterday for the staff to make up the accounts but the day being a public holiday, no public business was done.

The directors have now realised the securities and are in a position to make payments to their depositors.

THE BANK FAILURES.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS FOR STATE ENQUIRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The recent bank failures in the Punjab and elsewhere have been watched with considerable anxiety at Simla, and a good deal of sympathy is expressed in official circles for the poor and ignorant men who have suffered. It is not known whether Government will move into the matter, and in fact no news of any kind is available. An impression, however, is gaining ground, and it is strongly felt, that the Government of India should step in and appoint a commission to enquire into the recent bank failures.

In this country there is no precedent for such a course, as there have been very few bank smashes in the past, but in England the practice of appointing Parliamentary Committees or Royal Commissions is well-known and recogaised. In the Charing Cross Bank failure the Home Government appointed a Royal Commission, and in previous other failures in the United Kingdom there were parliamentary enquiries of a far-reaching character.

The Government of India might very well follow this practice and order a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into the recent failure. The interest of Indian Commerce and Industries demands the appointment of a commission, and the Governor-General in Council can have no legal or other difficulty in taking this course. It is believed here that the findings of an impartial and disinterested commission will restore the confidence of investors and pave the way for the future development of industries, which has received by no means an unexpected set-back.

SIMLA RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

ANNUAL PRIZEGIVING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The 23rd and final meeting of the season of the Club was held at Annandale on Wednesday October 8th. Mrs. H. F. Mercer was "At Home" on the ground to the members of the Club and among those present were Lord and Lady Hardinge, Sir Harcourt Butler, General and Mrs. Birdwood and Sir Henry and Lady McMahon.

After a mixed competition between ladies, gentlemen and recruits which was won by the ladies' team His Excellency the Viceroy distributed the prizes as follows:—

H. E. The Viceroy's prize and the Society of Minature Rifle Club's certificate for the best score in the season's aggregate—Mrs. Mercer (939) 2nd prize and the Society of Minature Rifle Club's certificate for the season's aggregate—Mrs. McLeod (897).

Lord Roberts' Medal—Miss L. Hendley (774).

The Society of Miniture Rifle Clubs bronze medal—Mrs. Chapman (769).

MARKSMAN'S COURSE.

First class shots:—(May). General the President's prize—Mrs. Heming-Lean's prize—Miss Hendley (23); June way (273); (July) the Vice-President's prize—Mrs. McLeod (236); (August) H. E. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize—Mrs. Chapman (272); (September) H. E. The Commander-in-Chief's Prize—Mrs. Mercer (344).

Second class shots:—(June). General Hamilton's prize—Mrs. Price (207); (July) Mr. Connolly's Prize—Miss Howell (209); (August) Colonel Hendley's Prize—Mrs. Nicolay (255); (September), Lieut.-Col. Barry's Prize, Mrs. Michael (233).

Major Rice's prize for the best shot with service rifle—Mr. G. Walker.

Major Rrice's prize for the best shot with service rifle—Mrs. G. Walker.

The Honorary Secretary's prize for the best recruit—Mrs. McLeod.

At the conclusion of the presentation, General Birdwood, the President of the Club, thanked His Excellency for the help and assistance he had given the club and asked him on behalf of the members to present a cup to Captain Chapman for whose assistance and that of his Sikhs the Club could not be sufficiently grateful.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE

One of the walls of a house situated at Mazagon gave way suddenly yesterday evening, presumably due to the heavy rain that came down in the afternoon, but luckily no one was injured. It was a four storyed building and the tenants quitted it immediately.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

HAYASHI "REVELATIONS"

PRESENT PLANS.

Mr. Robert Young, editor of the "Japan Chronicle," writes:—

The Reminiscences of the late Count Hayashi, dealing with the diplomacy out of which the Anglo-Japanese alliance was developed, are of great interest, if only because they explode a very popular fiction as to the unswerving direction and almost superhuman deliniteness of Japanese foreign policy. By a certain class of writers the British people have been asked to take example from Japan, where, a line of policy having been mapped out by statesmen of surpassing wisdom and extraordinary unanimity, the whole nation has devoted itself like one man to attaining the goal indicated.

Thus we have been asked to believe that while Japan was professing to live on good terms with Russia, and making conventions to settle the various points of difference that arose in Korea, she was all the while building ships and amassing armaments that by one overwhelming stroke at the supreme moment she could overcome the Muscovite and reign supreme in East Asia. Count Hayashi's "Reminiscenes" have exploded this belief. He shows that Japanese statesmen are like the statesmen of other countries, differing among themselves on vital questions, and the component factions manoeuvring with all their strength and ability to get a particular policy accepted and endorsed.

ITO'S POLICY.

To those who have studied the inner workings of Japanese politics the primary interest of these so-called revelations of the means by which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was manufactured is the light thrown on the struggle between the civil and militarist parties in Japan. Prince Ito, despite the fact that he held office at the time the militarists got the upper had and Japan went to war with China, was throughout his life a great pacific influence, and carried on a never-ceasing conflict with Yamagata, the head of the militarist faction. He believed that Japan could only advance by developing her resources along peaceful lines and, avoiding international complications, maintaining her defences on a reasonable basis.

It may even be surmised that Ito was not very much chagrined by the attitude taken up by the three Powers —Russia, France, and Grmany,—at the end of the Japan-China War, in advising the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula in return or an increase in the indemnity paid by China to Japan. For Ito saw clearly enough that if Japan held mainland possessions the new territory would not only involve enormous expense, but would require the maintenance of a huge army and also expose Japan to the suspicion and hostility of more than one European Power. Consequently he exerted the whole of his influence, which at that time was almost unrivalled, in pressing acceptance of the Powers' "advice" on the late Emperor, and inducing his fellow-Ministers to acquiesce in it.

How narrowly Japan escaped at that time being plunged into war with Russia and possibly with France (Germany, it is believed, had made it a condition that her intervention should not proceed beyond the diplomatic stage) we shall probably never know, unless Ito's heirs and executors publish his reminiscences to clear him of the charges which are implied in Count Hayashi's narrative. But the fact is that the militarist party in Japan never forgave Ito for accepting the "advice" of the three Powers instead of plunging Japan into another was at a moment when she was exhausted by the struggle, victorious though it had been, against China. Consequently, while Ito continued to do his best to reconcile the differences between Japan and Russia in East Asia, in the belief that the policies and aspirations of the two Powers were capable of a *modus vivendi*, the militarist faction persisted in its view that the rivalry could only be decided by the arbitrament of war. As the militarist faction made head-way Ito's influence in the country and in the national councils began to decline. A war had been fought which, besides bringing much prestige to Japan, had actually profited the national finances. In these circumstances it is perhaps not surprising that, despite the great things Ito had done for his country, the nation looked askance at his pacific inclinations, and readily fell in with the project of the militarists for expansion of armaments combined with a virile foreign policy that should win a foothold on the Asiatic continent.

THE VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

In the light of these facts the diplomatic struggle which Count Hayashi sets forth in his Reminiscences becomes clear enough. Ito had no objection to an alliance with England. What he feared was that the militarist faction would be encouraged by such an alliance, negotiated at a moment when friction between Japan and Russia was acute, into adopting an uncompromising policy which would inevitably result in war. His view appears to have been that Japan should first seek to arrange all outstanding questions with Russia relating to Korea and Manchuria, and then, the differences between the two Powers being amicably composed, the proposed alliance with England could be negotiated without appearing as a threat against Russia. He had no difficulty in obtaining permission from the Emperor to visit St. Petersburg with the hope of effecting a lasting settlement.

But this did not suit the plans of Marquis (now Prince) Katsura, who had become Premier, or of his daring Foreign Minister, the late Baron Komura, or of the militarist faction which Katsura represented. While unable to prevent Ito from proceeding to St. Petersburg, they endeavoured to minimise or even compromise his mission, and meanwhile threw themselves energetically into the task of securing through Hayashi an alliance of understanding with England before any convention could be made with Russia that might prevent the recovery of Liaotung or the annexation of Korea. They were successful Ito found on arrival in Europe that his opponents had been so busy in the use of the telegraph while he was on the way that the treaty with England was almost an accomplished fact and his mission to St. Petersburg to make an amicable prior settlement rendered virtually useless. The Japanese Minister in London was able to assure Lord Lansdowne, no doubt with truth, that Marquis Ito's visit to Russia had "no special significance."

It would be interesting to learn the views of the British statesmen responsible for the treaty with Japan now that the late Count Hayashi's account of the negotiations has been made public. They must now perceive that, instead of being engaged in drafting an epoch-making treaty in which the interests of the high contracting parties were the chief concern, they were simply pawns in a struggle between Japanese statesmen representing rival policies.

THE EGYPTAIN EGG OVEN.

AN INDUSTRY FIVE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

Mr. E. T. Brown, Editor of "The Illustrated Poultry Record" writes:—

For upwards of 5,000 years eggs have been hatched artificially in Egypt, in China and other Asiatic countries. In Egypt, however, the industry is an enormous one, and it is estimated that at the present time in Lord Egypt there are several hundreds of these hatching establishments, and that in many cases they have a capacity for 40,000 eggs at one time. A few years ago the American Consul-General in Egypt estimated that upwards of 90,000,000 chickens were hatched annually in the egg ovens of that country.

There is usually considerable difficulty in persuading an owner of a mamal elfirakh to show a foreigner, or even an Egyptain, over one of these primitive incubators, though they are quite numerous and are found throughout the Nile Valley from Alexandria to Aswan. The secret oftheir structure and management is carefully guarded. The hatching of chickens by this method is an important industry. It is almost entirely in the hands of the Copts, who make quite a mystery of the whole process.

The "ovens" are worked only from February to May each year. The one visited consisted of four hatching chambers, each of these chambers, about four by four yards, being capable of holding up to 6,000 eggs at a time, and accommodating each season about 180,000 eggs. When the eggs are first put in the hatching chamber they are often piled up four or five deep, but are afterwards spread out in a single layer, this never later than the tenth day. The eggs are turned three times daily. On the fourth or fifth day they are tested, and all the infertile ones are taken out and sold for human consumption. The testing is done in the upper chamber, which is dark, each egg being held up in a ray of sunlight, which comes through a hole in the dome roof made for this purpose. Usually onequarter to one-third of the eggs prove infertile. It is said that very few which are left in after this first testing fail to hatch.

THE EYELID TEST.

The chicks hatch between the 16th and 23rd days, and it is usual to attempt to regulate the temperature so that the chicks may hatch out on the 21st day. The temperature is regulated by manipulating the fire often the fire is allowed to go out for a few hours) twice each day and by regulating the ventilation. Testing is by the hand and by placing the eggs on the eyelid. A thermometer seemed to be quite unknown and apparently unnecessary. No artificial moisture is provided, no pans of water were found in either the upper or lower chamber, nor are the eggs ever sprinkled with water.

The owner of the egg oven buys eggs at from six to ten for one piastre (one piastre about 2½d.) and sells the chickens at from three to five for a piastre. Another arrangement is sometimes made. A farmer brings eggs, and the owner of the "egg oven" gives him 45 to 50 chickens for every 100 eggs. Immediately the chickens hatch they are taken out from the hatching chamber and placed in a cooler, well-ventilated placed to dry, and are never fed until the third or fourth day after hatching. They are said to travel best when dispatched to purchasers on the third day after hatching, and are never fed before being dispatched.

The fuel usually used is wheat or bean straw, chopped and mixed with a certain amount of animal manure. The upper chamber is consequently full of choking smoke, and there is always a lot of smoke in the hatching chamber. The mud-brick walls are very thick, and doubtless retain the heat well and prevent sudden changes of temporature. Every time the eggs are turned care is taken to remove those which have been immediately under the fires, and place them in the centre of the chamber; this is said to be a most important point

The mamal el firakh described is quite a small one. It is said that many consist of from ten to 20 hatching chambers, each four by four yards.

NEW YORK RIVER MYSTERY.

THE MURDERED GIRL.

A PRIEST'S CONFESSION.

STORY OF A MARRIAGE.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent wired from New York on September 15:—

It is reported to-day that the dismembered remains of the body of the beautiful young woman found in the Hudson River, off New York, as described in Tuesday's "Daily Telegraph," are those of Anna Muller, and the assistant priest of a Roman Catholic church here has been arrested, charged with her murder. The priest was taken into custody at the parish house, and when accused of the crime by the deectives he collapsed. From a marriage license found in the clergyman's room, it was presumed that the girl, who had been employed as a servant in the church building, was to have been married to the priest, but according to the statement of the police this afternoon the priest, whose name is temporarily withheld, declared that he had actually been married to the victim, and he added that he cut her throat and dismembered her body "because he loved her so."

Part of the remains were found in the river, enveloped in a pillow-slip embroidered with the initial "A.," and it was this clue that enabled the police to trace the identity of a woman who bought such a slip from a New York store, and that led finally to the arrest of the alleged murderer. According to the police, the accused showed the remains of a mattress on which the girl, who was 22 years of age, and had been employed in the parish house, was killed, and produced the knife with which he slew her.

The priest is a good-looking man, and, like his victim, is of German extraction. He hired a small flat some months ago, in which he lived with the girl as her husband. In the meantime, he was, apparently, still performing his clerical duties as assistant priest, and last night he heard confessions in the church. The prisoner came here from Germany a few years ago.

The priest further stated that he cut the body to pieces in a bath-tub, wrapped up each part separately, boarded a boat, and when in midstream threw the bundle into the river. He did this five times until he had disposed of the last vestige of the corpse.

Since he has been in gaol the priest has been in a state of frenzy, and his guardians, fearing an attempt at suicide, have taken special precautions.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Reuter's correspondent at New York gives the name of the arrested priest as the Rev. Hans Schmidt, assistant rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The victim's body has been identified as that of Anna Aumaller, a domestic servant, formerly employed in the parish house of St. Boniface's Church, of which the accused was assistant rector at the time of the alleged murder.

Acording to the police report, Schmidt attempted suicide when arrested, and afterwards confessed. A pillow-slip wrapped around a portion of the dead woman's torso led to the apprehension of the prisoner.

Among Schmidt's possessions was found a marriage license issued in February last. The police say the prisoner told them that he went through the marriage ceremony with the dead girl, and himself acted both as priest and bridegroom.

Schmidt added that when the girl's condition rendered further concealment of the relations which had existed between them impossible, he killed her because he loved her.

It appears that the body was dissected in a bath-tub with a butcher's saw and cleaver, on the third floor of an apartment house in which the couple had resided as man and wife. Five bundles were made of the dismembered portions of the body, and Schmidt is quoted as having said that he made five trips from the house across the Hudson River, carrying on each occasion one of the bundles, which he threw over the stern of the ferry-boat whilst in midstream. The mattress on which the girl was laying when she was killed with a cleaver was taken to a vacant plot of land and burned there. The dead woman's blood-stained garments were found in one of the apartments.

When arrested in clerical garb today, in St. Joseph's parish house, Schmidt asked to be excused for a moment. He was followed by the police, who suceeded in wresting from him a razor, with which, they believe, he intended to kill himself.

The story of how the police traced the murder is considered to deserve a place in fiction. The pillow that was found with a portion of the remains bore a tag inscribed on which was the brand and size of the pillow. This was submitted to a number of manufacturers, until one who found who was able to identify it as one of the only dozen that were made. This dozen was bought by a second-hand dealer in New York. The latter, on being interviewed, said he had sold only two of the pillows referred to, but he could not remember the identity of the purchasers. Later, however, he found Schmidt's name in his books.

AMAZING DOUBLE LIFE.

Father Hans Schmidt, who confesses that he murdered and mutilated the body of Anna Aumuller "to save the Church from scandal," to-day, stand charged with sundry other crimes, such as engraving false banknotes and practising medicine without a license. A bogus dollar note found in his possession led to the midnight arrest of Dr. Muret, a dentist, of New York, with whom, it is alleged, he co-operated in counterfeiting the currency of the United States.

The American police do not hesitate to-day, to express their belief that Hans Schmidt is the most infamous person ever arrested on this continent. The charges already formulated and the suspicion of others still being investigated, such as performing illegal operations, seem to justify the statement by Inspector Faurot, that "A worse man may have lived somewhere and some time in the history of crime, but we have still to hear from him."

The detectives who arrested Schmidt and heard his confessions of guilt, which were not made until they had convinced him that proofs of his crimes were in their possession, reject the theory that Schmidt was actually a good man whose liasion with Miss Aumuller was alone responsible for all his wrong-doing, and say that they can prove that even before he met his victim he had lived the most remarkable, double life ever unveiled in New York—a priest by day and by night a street libertine, an illegal medicine practitioner, a money counterfeiter, and a potential murderer.

INSANE IN GERMANY

That the priest was indeed ordained is to-day admitted by Monsignor Lavelle, Vicar-General for Cardinal Farely. Born in Achessenberg, Germany, Schmidt was ordained in 1907, and was priest in the diocese of Mainz. The Church authorities here say the prisoner was once arrested for fraud in Munich, but was declared insane and discharged. The New York police were prepared to learn that Schmidt had a past in the Fatherland, but so far his crimes here are concerned they hold that his insanity must be proved afresh. They declare that Schmidt's insanity, like his piety in church, was assumed for his own nefarious and sinful purposes.

In the meantime Americans are generally asking, "How did such a man get into the Church, and, once there, how did he remain undetected?" The false priest had a bad record previous to and after his arival in this country. The Bishop of Mainz had suspended him, he had been tried on charges of fraud in Munich, and Bishop McFaul, three years ago, summarily banished him from the Trenton diocese, New Jersey. Yet he continued to exercise his sacred calling, heard confessions solemnised marriages, said Mass, and baptised children until exposed by a crime that put the city's whole detective force on his track.

"The State," to quote the "New York World," "establishes safeguards for the Bar and the medical profession. Should not the churches provide more adequate safeguards for themselves?"

Cardinal Farely, who is resting at Mount Clements, Michigan, said last night:

"I am unspeakably shocked and grieved. I never heard of the Rev. Hans Schmidt. I will myself take part in the investigation, and Monsignor Lavelle will do his part. It is possible that the so-called Father Schmidt forged his papers. It is not the custom to doubt the sincerity of ordination papers, and the Rector of St. Joseph's could have been misled by an unscrupulous person."

ITALY AND TRIPOLI.

Lord Salisbury's Advice.

The Mediterranean policy of Italy has been, perhaps, the most striking feature of international politics ddring the last few years, and the "Revue Tunisienne" publishes interesting extracts from Singor Crispi's pepers which throw a good deal of light on its inception. Crispi had always reproached his predecessors for not having obtained Albania for Italy at the time of the Treaty of Berlin and of the much-vexed French protectorate over Tunis. None of the assurances of French statesman pacified him, and he fomented a systematic Press campaign on the subject.

Crispi finally appealed to Lord Salisbury on July 23, 1890, for support in conquerring Tripoli, writing:—"As Tunis cannot be restored to native rule and since it is impossible to prevent a protectorate from sooner or later becoming a sovereignty, it would be necessary to guard against a French occupation of Tripoli by occupying it first. If we had Tripoli, Bizerta would no longer be a danger either to Italy or Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury replied on August 4:—"If Italy were to occupy Tripoli in a time of peace without France having taken any aggressive step, she would expose herself to reproach for having re-opened the Eastern question under most unfavourable circumstances. If I might venture to offer advice to Your Excellency, I would earnestly beg you to act with the greatest prudence and patience in this matter."

The British Premier, in conversation with the Italian representative in London exhibited singular foresight when he said:—"The Italian Government will get Tripoli, but the stalker must wait till the stag is within range before bringing it down, lest, even though wounded, it escape him." Signor Crispi was impatient, but his successors proved the wisdom of the veteran British statesman's advice and waited twenty-two years. Having realised the Tripoli ideal, it remains to be seen if Italy's patience will serve her equally well in the matter of Albania.

ROMANCE OF A RUSSIAN HERO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.

Wherever one goes in Society in St. Petersburg just now one hears the name of Vladimir Njedochin. Three weeks ago he was merely the ordinary rich young Rusisan who had unexpectedly inherited a fortune of £64,000 from his mother some twelve months previous and had determined to have a good time in the freest sense of the term. To-day he is a crossing-sweeper in the employ of the Municipality of St. Petersburg at the wages of £3 a month. What has caused this extraordinary transformation?

If you trust the gossip of St. Petersburg you will be told that he was merely one of a type of numerous Russians who determine to live either at the top of the ladder, or the bottom —men who have no use for the middle classes, or the middle rungs. He never expected to become a man of wealth, but when he did acquire a fortune a year ago he began to live in the most expensive manner in St. Petersburg, keeping a yacht and racehorses. He gave the finest entertainments to his friends, in the course of which mirrors in the restaurants were frequently broken through the throwing of champagne bottles and glasses, but he cheerfully paid the bill.

At last, discovering that he had come to the end of his money, he invited all his friends to a fete on an island, whither they were taken in his yacht. The day was passed in revelry. When the last visitor had been landed on the way home, Njedochin sank his yacht so that no one should use it after him, and the next morning saw him busy as a sweeper, a common municipal workman in workman's rough clothes.

This is the tale that is told to all inquirers by the people of St. Petersburg who get their information second-hand, but it really does not represent the exact causes that led Njedochin to sacrifice so cheerfully his money, his friends, and his position. Njedochin is, in no sense, an ordinary Russian. He is an artist to his finger tips, and before his mother made him so rich he had a studio in St. Petersburg and used to paint the most illuminating and effective portraits of a Post-Impressionist stamp. About this period two women unfortunately entered his life—one the daughter of a well-known Russian Grand Duke who need only be known as Maria; the other, Paula Mickelovich, the famous dancer in the Russian Ballet at the Imperial Theatre. Both apparently fell violently in love with him, but his heart went out to Paula Micklovich, the fierce, ardent, impressionable "star," a keen favourite with the Tsar and a girl with the Titian locks that all artists love, and with the vibrating, sensitive temperament that takes everything up like a sponge but in reality gives nothing of sympathy, insight, or affection in return.

Poor Vladimir was too much in love with her to realize this inherent selfishness, and he wrote and sang and painted, and moved every force and lever that he could control to promote the success of this fascinating but unstable and heartless Paula. She took his devotion as her right. There were dozens of others like him and much more fun than he was, but when he became suddenly rich she saw increased use for him and paid him redoubled devotion. She it was who led him to keep the yacht and racehorses, to give those expensive entertainments whereat all St. Petersburg marvelled, and to spend his money like water on vanities that would make her and him infamous. "I can make millions for both of us" she told him as the champagne bottles crashed through the mirrors. "Only make the pace—let me be talked about!"

Meanwhile poor Maria was not idle. In the quiet thoughtful moments that come to the most dissatisfied she sought out Vladimir, and told him there was only one end to such an infatuation as his—ruin and suicide. He thrust the advice aside. Nothing could separate him from Paula, and nothing did—till he came to his last 100 roubles. Then he got in a panic and sought out the dancer and pressed her instantly to marry him.

Womanlike, she made some excuse why she should not do so. He had neglected her overnight; he had talked too much with her bosom girl friend; she felt she could not suddenly trust him; he must wait; all would come well in the end. Heartbroken he staggered out of her apartment. His reason reeled. He saw eventually there was nothing for him but death and disgrace and—to leave Paula. He returned to Paula's home to tell her he was not worthy of her and that that was the end. Horror-stricken, he discovered she had already fled out of his reach to Vienna.

Then it was he hit on that final spectacular feast, but even as he stood alone and watched his yacht sink with a hand clasped about a revolver, Maria again appeared to him.

"Do not take the coward's refuge," she pleaded. "I love you. If you kill yourself I shall die. Live—live for my sake, and redeem the past."

They say a woman's love can accomplish anything. Certainly it accomplished the miracle that all Russia is now talking about—the appearance of Vladimir as a crossing-sweeper. His friends who know him well declare that he will yet "make good" and win the faithful Maria as his bride. His acquaintances smile, raise their eyebrows and murmer, "Wait—wait till the fascinating but fragile Paula returns from Vienna."

PHILOSOPHY AND POETRY.

Every one says "The Times," knows the famous lines from *Comus*:—

"How charming is divine Philosophy!
"Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose
"But musical as is Apollo's lute,
"And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
"Where no crude surfeit reigns."

But most of us, however much we may admire Milton's music, cannot hear the music which it celebrates; and it seems strange to us, if we think about it at all, that a poet should speak of philosophy as if it were poetry, says "The Times." Nowadays philosophy seems to be the concern of philosophers having neither the allurement of poetry nor the convincing power of science; and we think of it as a difficult game, which a few experts play and a few people of curious tastes like to watch. But philosophy is not a game any more than art is a game; and those who think it is one are misled by the pretensions of those who are not philosophers. Milton spoke of philosophy as he might have spoken of poetry for a very good reason; since philosophy, like poetry and all art, is not critical but creative and the critical philosopher is as much a parasite upon philosophy as the imitative artist is a parasite upon art. The true artist, as we all know, makes his art out of his own experience; and that is what distinguishes him from the imitative artist who makes his art out of the experience of others. But we are not so well aware that the true philosopher also makes his philosophy out of his own experience and that he cannot make it out of any one else's experience. The artist is an artist because he can communicate to us in his art the emotions which his own experience has aroused in him, so that they become our emotions; and the philosopher is a philosopher because he can communicate to us the convictions which he has got from his own experience, so that they become our convictions. We all have emotions and we all have convictions; but, unless we are artists or philosophers, we have not the power of communicating them and of adding from our own store to the experience of mankind.

REASONING PROCESS.

Philosophy, since its aim is to convince, takes the form of reasoning, and nothing is easier than to reason about the convictions of others. But those who think that they will become philosophers by doing this make the same mistake as the imitative artists. The real poet makes verse because he has an emotion, caused by his own experience, which he longs to communicate, whereas the versifier makes verse because he hopes by that means to become a poet. So the real philosopher reasons because he has a conviction, arising out of his own experience, which he longs to communicate, and he can only communicate it by reasoning. But this reasoning process, by itself, will not make a philosopher any more than versifying by itself will make a poet. The philosopher only becomes one completely when he reasons, as the poet only becomes one whe he writes poetry; but in each case there must be an impulse, arising out of experience, which fulfils itself in the work of philosophy or the work of art. This impulse cannot be created by reasoning or by versifying, although it cannot satisfy itself without them. Something must happen to the mind of the philosopher, as of the poet—something must be conceived in it through its contact with the outside world—which is only born with the labour of reasoning. But that labour is the effect of conception, not the cause. in philosophy, just as much as in art; and in both conception is the same mystery, and birth the same convincing wonder. That is why Milton praised pilosophy as if it were poetry; for he, being himself one who had experienced the conception and labour of art, saw that there was an equal glory in the conception and labour of philosophy.

Some may think that this view of philosophy degrades it by making it irrational. But philosophy is rational, not because it is created by the reason, but because it satisfies the reason. Reasoning is a kind of experiment that does not make discoveries but only tests them. It is the criticism which the discover applies to his own creation, and at the same time the creation is not complete until it has stood the test of that criticism. The philosopher, like the artist, is dual, and before he has done his work one part of him must satisfy the other. Just as the artist can only express his emotion in a form which moves himself, so the philosopher can only express his conviction in a from which convinces himself. To state it barely is not to ate it at all. Indeed, a bare statement of it will seem even to him a dead platitude as soon as the first ardour of conception is past. He can only make it live by convincing himself of its truth, and to do that he must appeal to his own reason as if it were the reason of another. It is when he does this that his conviction becomes philosophy, changing from a private event in his own mind to a matter of moment for the whole world. He must have no partiality for this creature of his own brain; for whatever critical weakness he shows towards it will become part of it, and if he convinces himself too easily he will fail to convince others. But without the private event in his own mind he can poduce nothing of moment for the world, and no criticism of other men's reasoning processes, will make a philosopher, however keen it may be. It is because we mistake this kind of criticism for philosophy that we lose interest in it. It seems to us to be always destroying and never constructing. It warns us how infinite is man's capacity for error, but never assures us of his power of attaining to truth. Indeed a great deal of it is refutation of what no real human ever beileved to be true, as if tuth could only be found by the examination and rejection of all possible error. But that is not the way in which truth is sought by those who find it. They are concerned with the positive, not with the negative, and they labour to convince us that what they say is true, not that what some one else might say is false.

INDIAN AND WESTERN SALOME DANCES.

A COMPARISON.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," has the following article on the Indian "Salome Dance": "Dancing is held to be an art, inasmuch as it appeals not merely to the senses through the graceful and rhythmical movements of the body, but sometimes also to the hypersensuous,—that mystic something that transcends the senses and appeals to the soul.

It is clear, then, that to be raised to the dignity of an art, dancing must appeal to something beyond the senses. It also follows that the form of it appealing merely to the senses, cannot be called real art.

Just now in India the art of dancing is one of the much-discussed topics in connection with the proposed trip here of a certain stage-dancer, Miss Maud Allan. She is said to perform her dances known as "Salome" with nothing to distinguish her form from that of dame Eve but a few strings of beads. This, according to some Europeans, represents a very high stage of art, although they maintain at the same time that the Indians, not being so highly civilised as they themselves, and that dancing as an art being unknown or but imperfectly known to the latter Miss Allan should not be allowed, *in the interests of the Indians*, to exhibit her "Salome" on the stage.

Now, before we, Indians, have our critical halfbricks at those who thus belittle our appreciation of art we must give even the devil his due. We ought to recognise that this sacrifice is worthy of the followers of Jesus Christ—for to deprive one's own self of the supreme enjoyment of a "Salome" dance is the *ne plus ultra* of self-denial especially when it is undergone for the purpose of saving a "less advanced people" from the dizziness, giddiness, infatuation and similar other calamities sure to be engendered by a sight of the dance of a nymph bedecked with beaded nudity.

We have, however, nothing to do with the Maud Allan controversy. We shall merely attempt to show here that India also has had her own forms of Salome dancing. Let us indicate some of these.

We have first the dance of the bear and the monkey. Most of our readers must have witnessed the sight which is, to the real observer, a highly interesting one. The keeper goes on uttering, in a sing-song tone, thepraises of his creature—"thou art a great beauty, that comest of a great family, thy dancing is superb and captivating; show thy art to these gentlemen" (pointing to the ring of spectators.) And up rises Monsier Bruin, (or monkey as the case may be) on his hind legs. Sometimes he would dance shouldering a stick, like a soldier on parade, sometimes with one of his improvised hands (fore-legs) on the side of his chin and another on his waist like the common *Baijee*, sometimes with his face turned up towards the sky like a poet, philosopher or astrologer, but always mind rhythmically and exactly to the time of his keeper's enlogistic music. At the end of the dance he would at the bidding of his master terminate his performances with a *salam* or salutation to the spectators.

Now, in a certain sense, these *salam* dances of bears and monkeys,—both male and female, though performed by creatures of a lower order than human beings,—beings, by the way, who are, according to western savants, forefathers of mankind,—are even more artistic than the "Salome" of Miss Maud Allan. Because, in this case the fair performers dispense with the superfluity of beaded strings.

Coming to the human plane, we have first of all the dance of the termagant. When two women, preferably of the fisherman class,—engage in a wordy duel in a public place, and work themselves up to the boiling point, the vocal organ becomes a too imperfect safety-valve for letting out the vast and potent pent-up energy thus generated, and so it utilises the whole physical frame with all its appurtenances for an outlet, and the result, is a vigorous dance on both sides. And in the ecstasy of the performance, a stage may be reached which is distinctly more artistic than the beaded dance of Miss Maud Allan.

We have thus our "Salome dance," in perhaps more perfect form than that of the famous dancers of the West. Why should then the Anglo-Indian community raise such a hue and cry against her showing a feat to the Indians which is said to have maddened the whole of Europe and America, and which at least the Indian King Habu Chunder appreciated so much?

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

EDUCATION.

RESEARCH AND SPELLING

A joint meeting of the Education Section and the Psychologist Sub-section of the British Association was held on September 16th, under the presidency of Professor Muirhead. Sir Oliver Lodge, the Bishop of Birmingham, and the Lord Mayor of Birmigham were present during a part of the proceedings.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND EYESIGHT.

Dr. G. A. Auden presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the influence of school-books upon eyesight. He stated that over 12,000 copies of the report, which was originally presented at Dundee last year, though the typographical section had been revised, had been distributed. A number of county and borough councils had instructed their officers to use it in connexion with the choice of their books, and copies had also been distributed among headmasters and headmistresses. It had been favourably commented on in the Press, and inquiries had been received from all parts of the world.

RESEARCH IN EDUCATION.

Dr. C. W. Kimmins read a paper on "Educational Research." The attitude towards educational research had, he said, undergone a remarkable change in recent years. The psychologist was bending his energies more and more towards the solution of important questions of practical education, and the practical teacher was recognizing to a far greater extent than previously the great assistance psychology could render in the solution of the problems of the schoolroom. Of recent years scientific methods of investigation had been extensively employed in the solution of educational problems. Universities had regarded such investigations as being worthy of the award of the highest degrees they could offer, and increased facilities had been given for students of psychology and of the theory and practice of education to take these subjects to a high university standard in their degree courses in arts and science. For a considerable time problematical arithmetic had by common consent been given a place early in morning school. A careful research recently published, however, gave an account of experiments which showed that better results could be obtained by taking this subject at a later hour in the morning, except in the cases of poor children who did work before coming to school. Many such investigations could be quoted to show the great importance of bringing scientific methods of investigation to the questions of school organization. From a long list of important questions, which needed careful scientific investigation, might be mentioned:—(1) The age at which a child should commence to read and write. (2) The best method of teaching reading. (3) The number of hours a child can profitably spend in school at a given age. (4) The most suitable length of lessons for children at different ages. (5) The most satisfactory tests of intelligence. (6) The effect of handwork on other branches of instruction and on general mental efficiency. (7) The varying attitude of children towards certain subjects at different ages. (8) The advisability of intensive work at certain stages. (9) The extent to which clever children mature late. (10) The degree to which the curricula of girls should differ from those of boys' schools. (11) The relative amounts of fatigue experienced in learning certain subjects at different ages. It would be a great advantage if experimental work in the psychological laboratory could be brought into closer relation with that of the classroom. In the classroom the conditions were exceedingly complex and difficult to control, whereas in the laboratory the conditions were simplified as much as possible and might become somewhat artificial. Important results obtained in the laboratory should receive more attention in the school. Similarly important experiments carried on in the schoolroom should receive the attention of the practical psychologist. It was this forward and backward movement from practice to theory and from theory to practice that would contribute most effectively to genuine advance in education. The number of university students taking educational research for their thesis in higher examinations was increasing rapidly, but it was still in on way commensurate with the importance of this department of knowledge as compared with the amount of research carried on in other departments. The whole matter required careful organization and increased facilities were needed for research. Probably the most effective form of organization would be the establishment of a board or advisory commmittee, consisting of professors of education, psychologists, and practical teachers, which would be largely responsible for expert guidance and sanction, where necessary, in connexion with the conduct of important experiments. In this way teachers wishing to take part in experiments could obtain advice, be warned against the more common errors into which they were likely to fall, and, where they desired it, obtain that necessary training which would qualify them to take part in important investigations in various capacities.

Dr. C. S. Myers said that in the past education had been dependent for its progress upon the pure thinker, who, if he was not dependent on his own thoughts, was dependent on authorities. For the further spread of experimental education in this country they would have to educate the Universities and the teachers in training colleges. He pleaded for the scientific training of teachers and the exclusion of "isms" in favour of the teaching and demonstration of facts. Pedagogy was not a closed *a priori* system but a living science.

Professor J. J. Findlay said that there was a danger at the present ime of its being assumed that educational research was the same thing as experimental pedagogy. Educationists were always liable to follow fashion, and in the Universities everybody who was teaching education at the moment was an experimental psychologist. Their aims as teachers were contrary to those of the medical profession, which could never be assessed in terms of quantitative measurement.

Professor J. A. Green said that while they were willing to spend any amount of money in prolonging life they closed their pockets and said that it was not a matter for investigation of a scientific kind when it became a question of considering how to make the most of life. Until the profession was more sympathetic to the question of educational research they could not expect the country to be. They must first convince the profession that research was necessary.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SPELLING.

Professor Green presented the report of the committee on the "Mental and Physical Factors Involved in Education," which embodied accounts of two researches undertaken under the guidance of Dr. Myers at Cambridge and Professor Finally at Manchester, by Miss Susie Fairhurst and Miss Ida Suddards, though the conclusion expressed have not been accepted by the committee.

Miss Fairhurst in her communication said that as regarded the correspondence of visual and auditory constituents of words, the English language was in a peculiar position. The visual word-whole contained its parts, the letters unchanged. but the auditory constituents of a word were strictly not the letters, but phonetic units. A complicated and highly variable sysem of correspondence between the spoken and written letters thus occurred. This increased the strain on mechanical memory—a separate memory for almost every word being necessary. Articulation of the letters was thus no direct aid to the spelling memory and a wasteful method of learning. Drill of some form was, however, essential to spelling efficiency, since the spelling process was in the nature of a habit, and efficiency meant a habit so fixed as to be almost unconscious. Articulation of the syllables simultaniously with the writing of the word was probably the best method of learning—it introduced every essential element, visual, auditory, and motor; by producing the visual elements in succession it aided the exact analysis of the speech-whole, it helped the synthesis of the visual elements in accordance with the articulatory units, and therefore the fusion of the written and spoken symbols.

Miss. Suddards described the results of an investigation into spelling at the Fielden Demonstration School. Many schools, she said, especially some elementary schools, produced a great number of people who never spelled badly because they used so few words. The greater the opportunities for enlargement of experience, however, the more pronounced the spelling difficulty became. Of the child's three vocabularies (1) speaking, (2) reading, (3) writing, the growth of (1) and (2) far outstripped (3), and in the attempt at a wider and more complete expression the habit of bad spelling is formed. It is this differentiation of rate in the acquirement of the three vocabularies which was at bottom the cause of bad spelling. It was clearly better, therefore, to spend time in the forming of accurate spelling habits at the beginning than in the correction of wong habits later. Hence, they now delayed "free" written composition so as to keep the scholars' written vocabulary within the control of the teacher. The transition to free written composition was made gradually with strict oversight from the teacher. In spite of these precautions some errors still occurred, and the following procedure was adopted for correcting these:—The misspelt words were to be actually obliterated and practice given in the writing of the correct symbols—*i.e.*, the right form was brought to the focus of attention. Each scholar kept his own note-book, where such words were entered.

Sir Oliver Lodge said that spelling always seemed to him to be a matter of providence. (Laughter.) He happened to have had no difficulty about spelling, but he had known highly educated and scholarly people unable to spell. The reason in their cases was that they knew too many foreign languages. The more one knew the more one became puzzled about conventions, but conventions sank into insignificance by the side of real knowledge. He would not worry children too much about spelling. Their ancestors never bothered about it. The real language was the spoken language, and whether they spelt it in their way or in Mr. Andrew Carnegie's way did not matter very much.

SPELLING REFORM.

Sir William Ramsay, speaking on "Spelling Reform," said that by the time a Japanese boy was 14 he was able to write nything he was likely to want to write. He had to learn between 8,000 and 9,000 symbols, and he had had the satisfaction of being able to write to 400 million people. He was told that an Englishman after he had learnt Chinese could read that language twice as quickly as he could read English. We were practically the only nation who now had an irregular spelling, the others having changed theirs as opportunity arose. Many words had got into the language simply owing to mistakes made by the Dutch printers in the 15th and 16th centuries. He was convinced that spelling reform was necessary, because of the enormous waste of time at present involved. The present system was immoral, as they were obliged to state to children a number of facts very often contradictory, and without giving any explanation. (Laughter.) There were two ways of carrying out the reform, but he did not think Mr. Carnegie's plan was a good one and it would introduce great difficulties. The English plan as outlined by Pitman was different, but the English people would not accept a new alphabet containing ten additional letters, and they were obliged to face that fact. The system of accents was a great nuisance, and must be avoided. The English Spelling Reform Association had adopted the policy of doubling or combining the letters, and he believed that anybody who looked at the system could lean to spell in five minutes. He admitted that some of the system could learn to spell in five for instance, would be spelt "Yuuzhyua'," but he believed that the system was a sound one.

METHODS OF TEACHING READING.

Dr. C. W. Valentine described some experiments on the methods of teaching reading, in which two classes of students and five classes of elementary school children, varying in age from six to nine years, were each divided into two sections of approximately equal average intelligence. One section of each class was then taught to read English words written in Greek script, by the phonic method, the other section of each class being taught to read the same passages by the "look-and-say" (or word-whole) method. On the whole the phonic method proved much superior, even with the infant class, and especially in the unseen tests. There was some evidence, however, that for very dull children the "look-and-say" method might be preferable.

The Bishop of Birmingham said that the real secret of all training was consideration for the mass, which was not particularly bright. The really bright child would get through somehow or other in any circumstances.

MENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SEXES.

Mr. Cyril Burt, Psychologist to the London County Council Education Committee, read a paper on "The Mental Differences between the Sexes." He emphasized the importance, for every pure psychologist, educationist, and socal student, of studying individuals and groups of individuals. All their knowledge of general mental processes would have to be revised, and perhaps in many cases corrected, in the light of experiments which they had yet to make upon individuals. While the study of the mental differences between the sexes could never solve such vexed questions as the social position of women or co-education, it at least offered a premise. Throughout a large series of experiments carried on in schools in various parts of the country no difference was found in mental capacity so large as in simple physical characteristics. But the conclusion arrived at by previous investigators that there was no large inborn difference between the sexes did not seem to have been confirmed. Emotional differences between the sexes were never so large as physical differences, and investigation showed that hunting and fighting instincts were shared by both sexes just as much as the parental instinct.

Mr. D. J. P. Berbridge (Malvern) said that an article recently published which reviewed the results of the Cambridge Triposes in the last ten years, showed that in the mathematical classical triposes 30 per cent. of the male candidates gained first classes, against between 7 and 9 per cent. of the female candidates. In science there was a slight advantage in favour of men, but in history there was a distinct advantage in favour of women.

Mrs. Sophie Bryant said that in the University of London it seemed as if the art subjects were falling into the hands of women.

SUGGESTION IN EDUCATION.

Mrs. C. M. Meredith discussed "The Excessive Use of Suggestion in Education," using the term "suggestion" to mean the process of accepting an idea or proposition with the conviction, but without adequate logical grounds. The process thus depended (*a*) on the manner of presentation—*e.g.*, the prestige or authority of the person making the suggestion; (*b*) on the state of mind of the recipient—*e.g.*, inadequate knowledge. Children consequently were, as a rule, specially suggestible. They accept "suggested" ideas without opposition, with a tenacity which they could not justify, and with an emotional tinge which was effective in leading to action. The more influential they admitted suggestion to be the more cautiously should it be used. Its use tended to discourage criticism and reasoning. Much of the adolescent period was wasted in painfully disentangling by a critical process the confusions imposed upon us by suggestion during childhood. Suggestive methods of education in morals, religion, art, and politics increased a waste which ought to be minimized. In other cases the critical stage was never reached, and prejudice, or at worst fanaticism, results. Its use in teaching and ordinary intercourse to suggest pursuits and arouse interests and to avoid the friction of direct command tended also to make the child dependent instead of self-reliant. The child could not in most cases reason adequately, but he should be prepared to reason in the future, instead of being trained to accept unreasoned convictions without criticism.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

EVOLUTION OF MAN FROM APE.

Very great interest was taken in the meetings of Anthropology Section of the British Association on Sept. 16, which was divided into two parts, in one of which there was an important discussion on the evolution of man from the ape.

MAN AND THE ANTHROPOIDS.

Professor Carveth Read, in a paper on "The Differentiation of Man from the Anthropoids," said all the prominent characters, functional and structural, that distinguish man from the anthropoids (except his relative nakedness) might be understood as consequences of his having shown a special liking for animal food. Many primates ate various sorts of animals, but only man could be called carnivorous. If they supposed that our anthropoid ancestor was adapted to a frugivorous forest life, like the extant anthropoids; that some (or even one) of his species had a liking for animal food strong enough to lead them persistently to seek it; that this habit was useful by increasing the supply of food, and that it was inherited by their descendants, then differentiation would set in and gradually have the following results:—(1) Life on the ground and beyond the limits of the forest; (2) the erect gait as the normal mode of progression, with all the changes of bone, joint, and muscle that make this possible; (3) the lengthening of the legs and specialization of the feet; (4) the shortening of the arms and development of the hands; (5) the use of wrought weapons and snares; (6) association and co-operation for the purpose of hunting, especially the hunting of big game; (7) the beginnings of articulate speech as a means to such co-operation; (8) great increase of knowledge and intelligence as required by the change of life; (9) discovery of the way to produce fire during the making of weapons of flnt or of wood. Professor Carveth Read mentioned other results of his hypothesis, and pointed out that early art, magic, and religion owed much to the savage's intense interest in animals.

A MENTAL EVOLUTION.

Dr. Harry Campbell read a paper on "The Factors which have determined Man's Evolution from the Ape." He said man's evolution from the ape had essentially been a mental evolution. In order that an advance in intelligence might enhance the chance of survival, the individual manifesting the advance must be endowed with the means of turning it to practical account. Only a being possessed of prehensile hands, capable of giving effect to the dictates of mind, could evolve into man; an oyster endowed with the mind of a Newton would no way be advantaged in the struggle for existence. It was the abandonment of an arboreal for a terrestrial life, in the search after animal food, which determined man's evolution from the ape. While the carnivorous mammal was a perfect butchering machine, endowed with the necessary instinct for scenting and stalking its prey, and the necessary equipment of muscle, tooth, and claw for seizing and destroying it the pre-human ape, lacking these endowments, but gifted with hands and no small degreo of intelligence, was obliged to rely upon these in hunting his prey: for blind instinct he had to substitute strategy; for natural weapons, weapons made by hand. Intelligence thus began to count in the life struggle, and mental evolution was correspondingly accelerated. The first employment of crude weapons by the few created a new standard of mental fitness, and (by the elimination of those incapable of attaining it) compelled a levelling up of the entire species to that standard. The evolving man, like his ape ancestor, was polygamous. While in early homosimian times success in securing wives rested essentially upon brute force and courage, in process of time mental excellence began to play its part; it was the man combining a good physique with high mental endowment who became the tribal leader and secured the largest number of offspring to inherit his excellence. Similarly, inter-tribal warfare had led to the ceaseless destruction of the least brainy by the most brainy tribes. Regarding man's ultimate psychic destiny, intellecual evolution had ceased, not because it had reached its possible limit, but because super-normal intelligence no longer enhanced the chance of survival. On the other hand, moral evolution was proceeding by the survival of superior moral types. Man, in short, would tend to become better, if not cleverer.

WHY MAN HAS A CHIN.

Dr. L. Robinson, in a paper on "The Relations of the Lower Jaw to Articulate Speech," said his object was to try to explain why man had a chin, and to show whether man's peculiar gift of articulate speech would not throw some light on the extraordinary differences between man and the anthropoids. In man they had such differences in the outline and structure of the lower jaw from that of any animal that there must be some very strong reason for them. It had been said that man's chin was of aesthetic value and that in sex selection those people were considered to be the best looking who had chins. There might be something in that, but they must go further to explain the presence of a chin. The advantage of a chin was not outside but inside. In the jaws of Europeans there were distinct tubercles. First of all the whole jaw bone had dropped downwards and then on the inner side tubercles had developed. Dealing particularly with the genio-glossal muscle he showed a number of plaster casts illustrating its general evolution. That muscle had not been very fully recognized by anatomists as one which had to do with articulate speech, but he thought it had more to do with it than anything else. In almost every sound uttered by the tongue it came into play, and if a man was speaking at the rate of 150 words a minute they would find that the tongue movements were from 400 to 500 a minute. Among the lower races, and particularly those with imperfect speech, the tubercle was practically absent. In French and Italian jaws the tubercle was more symmetrical than in English jaws and in Irish jaws it was very much more developed. (Laughter.) The genio-glossal muscle was not necessary to speech, for they could make all sorts of noises without using it, but in the higher races where speech meant much it was more highly developed. He thought, therefore that the chin was due primarily to the need for speech.

DISCUSSION.

Professor G. Elliot Smith said he thought it was perfectly clear that man had evolved from the ape because a certain branch of the higher anthropoid apes had been exposed to difficulties. So long as an animal lived in a suitable environment and had no trouble there was no change. It only advanced because difficulties presented themselves. A creature with a growing brain constantly, out of curiosity, intruded into new circumstances and exposed itself to a new environment, and therefore unless it adapted its intelligence to those circumstances it was bound to go to the wall. As he had shown last year, it was the growth of the brain which had been the primary factor in the evolution of man, though curiously enough it seemed to be a heterodox opinion among archaeologists that the brain had had anything to do with it. With regard to Dr. Robinson's interesting paper, he pointed out that the relationship of the jaw to articulate speech had always been a great subject of controversy. He did not think the genioglossal tubercle had anything to do with the power of articulate speech. The growth of the chin had not been an isolated factor.

He believed that man had had equipment for articulate speech originally, and that the chin had developed for entirely different reasons. Human beings had learned to speak because of certain changes in the brain. A parrot could speak without any tubercle, and people of the earliest palaeothic species could speak though they had small chins. It was not the conformation of the jaw which made speech possible, but the acquisition of speech which developed these features in the jaw. A great deal of nonsense had been written during the last few weeks in reference to the Piltdown skull to show that because this muscle was absent and there was no chin the individual could not speak. The absence of those features proved nothing.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins said he had been very interested in the criticism of Professor Elliot Smith, but he could not be so sure as he was of the precise share which the various accessory factors by which man had been evolved from the ape had had in the development of the brain. Professor Elliot Smith appeared to rely upon evidence which to him was absolutely unknown with regard to the position of the chin in that evolution. He believed that the evolution of the hand had been a most important factor in the evolution of man, and that that had led to the grwth of the brain. It was almost impossible to say that the whole of the evolution of man came from the development of the brain. He was gratified to note that as the outcome of these papers speech was gradually being relegated to its proper subordinate position in the development of mankind. It had been said by some people, including Professor Keith, that speech went along with intelligence, but they all knew that there was no necessary relationship between speech and intelligence. (Laughter.)

WELSH TYPES.

Professor H. J. Fleure and Mr. T. C. James, in a paper on "The Ethnography of Wales and the Border," said the Mediterranean types were the fundamental element of the population. The average Mediterranean type had long head, strong occipital protuberance, nose straight, slightly prognathous, stature slightly under average, and dark colouring. These types were specially predominant in the valleys among the great moorland areas which presumably had been open country from early times, and which possessed earthworks, trackways, tumuli, megaliths, and other traces of early man. Turning to another type, Abercromby supposed the Bronze Age invaders of Britain to have fused with the earlier population and to have given it a leavening of broad heads. In most parts of Wales they found a few broad-headed people; but they were numerous and important in some deep valleys between craggy mountains or along great through lines. The great cleft from Bala to Dolgelly and Towyn possessed many of these men, the aquiline nose being highly characteristic. Whether they were to be identified with the type of the Bronze Age invaders or not was an open question. In the valleys leading down to the Dee and Severn from the extensive and high inland plateau of North Montgomeryshire there were numbers of short, dark men, with very broad heads and stocky build. They were fairly typical Alpines, but their place in the race history of the country was quite uncertain. On the coast from Portmadoc to Barmouth the Mediterranean type formed only a very moderate part of the population, and was clustered mainly about a small plateau region behind Harlech and Llanbedr. There was here a strong infusion of dark, tall strongly-built, broad-heads, and they were also found on other stretches of open coast with bays, etc.—*e.g.* Newquay, in Cardiganshire. The estuaries of the south-west showed numbers of typical Nordics,—tall and fair, with narrow or medium heads. These types were fairly generally distributed on the coast of South Wales. The fact that there were at least two very distinct coast populations, found usually in different habitates, was interesting. There Welsh chronicles talked of dark sea rovers and fair sea rovers. The valleyward movement of population, which was such an important consideration as regarded the views here advanced, was evidence in many ways by names of administrative divisions, established county boundaries, location of old churches, and so on. It would seem that long ago the bulk of the population in Wales lived above the 600ft. contour, which was now, under altered circumstances, approximately the upper limit of anything like dense population.

Mr. W. J. Perry, in a paper on "The Orientation of the Dead in Indonesia," quoted a large number of cases in which the dead are made to face in the direction of the Land of the Dead. This Land of the Dead was again in the direction of the land from which the folk in question believed themselves to have come.

SOFT SILKY
HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.

PAIN CURER.

By drinking as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.

Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.

Sole Agents.

C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,

Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

311—2

The Prices Paid for,

The "MYSO-CHROME"

BOOTS & SHOES.

Will Be Soon Forgot, But, The Ease and Comfort therefrom, Will be longer with you to Assure their Merits to you.

For, We Speak so Confidently from the Various Credentials, Our Principals and their Makers.

The MYSORE TANNERY, Ltd.

of BANGALORE & MADRAS,

Hold to their Credit from Innumerable users in the Country. Please Consult us, who are their

SOLE AGENTS for

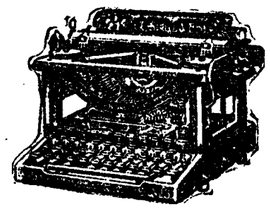
BOMBAY, BERAR, AND CENTRAL, PROVINCES.

When you purchase footwear. We will satisfy you in This line.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Dady House, 12-14, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Wanted Agents everywhere. 309.



Would You Buy a Motor Car without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

THE RULERS OF OMAN.

Romantic History of Maskat.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

In dealing with the life of the Sultan Sayid Faysul, whose death has just been announced, it will be interesting to go back to the days of his grandfather, Sultan Sayid Said, who made himself first ruler of Oman and Gowader (which is on the Baluchistan coast) and then of Zanzibar. When Sultan Sayid Said died at Zanzibar, his son Sayid Burgash succeeded to the throne of Zanzibar, the other son, by name Sayid Turki succeeded to the throne of Oman. Turki did not enjoy peace for long, for his brother Abdul Majid overthrow him and drove him to the interior of Oman. Turki having made himself master of the interior, collected a strong force and advanced to Maskat. During the fighting which ensued, the British Consulate invited Turki to a conference on board the man-of-war which was at that time lying at Mutrah. Turki accepted the invitation and as soon as he had boarded the ship, the order was given from the poop, "Full speed ahead." When Turki found that the coast of Oman was being left behind, he asked the Captain as to what about the conference. He was then told that he was a prisoner being conveyed to Bombay. His wives and children were brought to Bombay in another ship. Thus, Oman was left in peace for a time, and Turki remained a State prisoner at Mazagaon (Bombay) and during the time of his captivity, Sultan Sayed Faysul was born.

TURKI PROCLAIMED SULTAN.

Meanwhile, things at Maskat were going very badly and disaffection against Abdul Majid was on the increase day by day. Turki having been secretly invited by the leading men of Maskat to return, he accepted the invitation and eventually managed to effect his escape disguised as a purdah woman; and boarded a dhow which had been kept specially waiting, ready to receive him. After an uneventful journey, he landed at Maskat under cover of darkness, and hid himself in the house of an old woman.

In the course of a few days Abdul Majid went on a shooting trip for a week. On the same night, as he went, Turki was proclaimed, from the watch towers, Sultan of Oman. In the morning he was taken by the leading men of Maskat and placed on the throne of Oman. As to Abdul's fate, Turki's order to the Guard of the City gates was, "When Abdul comes, tell him politely that he is no more a Sultan and that he is not allowed in Maskat."

ABDUL'S FLIGHT.

Abdul was forced to go into the interior, and after some time he collected a large force and advanced on Maskat. After a few days' fighting Abdul sent a message to Turki to say that he was willing to go back to his dominions on his being paid 60,000 dollars. Turki held a Durbar and the Council of Ministers advised the immediate payment; but Turki himself disagreed with them and he therefore communicated the message to the British Consul for advice. The British Consul was prompt in his reply, and told Turki that the man-of-war in the harbour would pay the amount at 12 noon. This promise of the British Consul was faithfully kept to the minute. He instructed the Captain of the British man-of-war to make the payment direct to the Bedouins, who were to receive a certain amount of the indemnity. Eight bells struck and the first 10,000 dollars were ejected from the muzzle of a gun. The Bedouins were confused, as they could not understand what sort of dollars these bursting shells were, and before the payment of the full sixty shells, which was the equivalent of 60,000 dollars, was made, Abdul and the remnant of his followers fled to the interior. By this method of payment, Turki was left unmolested for a time.

FAYSUL'S ADVENTURES.

Before his death, Turki had another trouble near Ras-el-had, and to quell the rebellion he sent his brave son Faysul with a detachment of about 30 strong with one gun manned by his famous Persian artillerymen. This force was sent by the Sultans, on a warship of about 50 tons. In the fighting which ensued, a cannon ball dropped near Faysul, whilst he was directing operations, and this nearly cost him his life. After restoring order, Faysul and his followers boarded their ship and, while at sea, they ran short of fuel and remained drifting for three weeks. The delay to return caused grave anxiety at Maskat, but no help could be sent to them until H. M. S. Turquoise, which was commanded by Admiral (then Captain) Brackenbury, came to Maskat, when she was at once sent to search for the missing vessel. Meanwhile, the party's food and water were exhausted and each man was given a ration of one cocoanut per day. The milk was used as drink and the kernel as food. The Turquoise having found them, gave them food, water and coal, took Faysul on board and returned to Maskat.

During the lifetime of Turki, discussions went on as to who would succeed to the throne of Oman. The Mahomedans favoured his elder brother named Mahommed and the minority of the community favoured Faysul. Mullah consulted the Holy Koran and found that Mahommed would succeed to the throne. Therefore when the rebellion broke out, Faysul was sent to the front whilst Mahommed remained with his father.

DEATH OF SULTAN TURKI.

Shortly after Faysul's return from the famous expedition, Sultan Turki died, and the prediction of the Mullah was now to be put to the test. Turki had his own personal physician, but at the last moment the Residency Surgeon was summoned and had to remain at the side of the dying man to the last. On death being pronounced, a dispute arose at as to who would succeed the father, as the old man had not nominated a successor, Mahommed, being the elder and a favourite of the father, claimed the throne. Faysul, however, being a warrior and the favourite of the Indian native merchants who held almost the whole of the trade of Maskat (the leader amongst them being Mr. Tulsi Das, the Customs contractor) had the rest of the people on his side. This support to Faysul was known to the father as well as to the brother, but Mahomed, relying on the support of the Mullah, appears to have been quite confident of succeeding his father. Hence, on the death of the father, he and Faysul quarrelled over the succession, and both drew their swords to kill each other. But for the fortunate presence of the British Residency Surgeon, the whole of Oman would have been in blood. The Surgeon, seeing the critical moment, warned the brothers as to the consequences and advised them to await the return of the British Consul, who was away at the time. Both brothers, finding discretion the better part of valour, returned their swords without making use of them.

CHOOSING A KING.

The Residency Surgeon was in great difficulty as to how to communicate the matter to the British Consul, who at the time was at Bushire. There was no telegraph at Maskat and the only way of sending a message was by a dhow across the gulf to Jask. This was done and, in the course of time, Colonel Ross, the British Consul General, arrived at Maskat in the R. I. M. S. Lawrence. The British Consul summoned the Indian merchants to ascertain from them who it was considered would make the best ruler from among the three brothers. Mr. Tulsi Das and all the native merchants declared in favour of Faysul who was then proclaimed Sultan. He was not however left long in peace. After a short while, Abdul came and commenced to attack Maskat but was taken prisoner and brought to Bombay.

THE LAST SULTAN'S REIGN.

Faysul now enjoyed comparative peace for some time, but at length I-bin-Saleh advanced on Maskat. The Sultan called him to his palace and settled with him for 10,000 dollars which was to be paid in cash and a plate of halwa to each of his followers. It was found out, however, that all the followers of I-bin-Saleh did not leave Maskat, but that some of them remained in the city. At night they killed the guard, opened the gate and I-bin-Saleh marched on to the palace. The Sultan escaped in a boat from his palace to the fort from which he bombarded his own palace to dislodge the enemy. On another occasion one of his chiefs rebelled and took refuge in one of the forts from which the Sultan was unable to dislodge him. H. M. S. Cossack was ordered to bombard the fort.

TREATY WITH THE FRENCH.

In the early part of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, Faysul made a formal treaty with the French, to which the British objected and Admiral Watson threatened to bombard the palace if the treaty was not cancelled. Lord Salisbury, who was then at the helm, found out the mistake, as under the treaty of 1864 England and France undertook not to acquire any possession in the Persian Gulf and that both parties would enjoy the same rights for trading. Lord Salisbury ordered Admiral Watson to withdraw. This ended the dispute between the British and the French.

VISIT OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER.

The visit of the Russian cruiser Variag was of great interest to the Sultan. On visiting the ship, he saw a pretty clock and mentioned to the Captain how much he admired it. The Captain was pleased to hear this, and immediately ordered that the clock in question should be presented to the Sultan.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

In 1906 the arms traffic was established on a large scale at Maskat. It is an open secret that the Sultan himself was interested in the trade. A story is being told of a captured consignment of arms which the Sultan asked the Captain of the British man-of-war to send ashore to be destroyed. The Captain refused to comply as he knew that the arms, if landed, would be the propery of the Sultan. The Captain instead offered to destroy the consignment in the Sultan's presence, but the latter declined. The closing event of his life is the present rebellion of Oman, the anxiety of which must no doubt have told considerably on his health as the South African war told upon the health of the late Queen Victoria.

The Sultan of Muscat and his Army. (The Sultan on the left.)

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

APPLE AND SPINACH SOUP.
FISH AND TOMATO SAUCE.
MUTTON CUTLETS A LA PIEDMONTESE.
BAKED CALF'S HEAD.
HAM AND OLIVE BISCUITS.
QUINCE AND APPLE TART.
Apples, As. 6; Fish, As. 8; Mutton As. 8; Calf's Head, As. 5; Eggs, As. 3-6; Apples and Quinces, As. 8; Potatoes, As. 2; Vegetables, As. 4; Odds and Ends, As. 4; Total, Rs. 3-0-6.

APPLE AND SPINACH SOUP.

To three large cupfuls of water add five or six apples peeled, cored and cut into chunks. Let all cook until soft. Meanwhile have sufficient spinach cooked to taste and chopped as fine as possible so that this with the apple may be rubbed through a sieve. Return the whole to the pan and flavour to taste with pepper, salt, some herbs, and if too thick, add a little more water. At the last add some tender leaves of lettuce shredded finely, a lump of butter sugar if needed and if liked the yolk of an egg, but this last is not necessary.

FISH AND TOMATO SAUCE.

Set the fish cut into neat fillets to marinade in oil, lime juice, pepper salt and a little grated onion. With the bones and trimmings make a large cupful of good fish stock for the sauce. Make some ordinary batter with eggs, flour and milk, adding to it a good spoonful of salad oil. Remove the fish fillets and fry them well in a cloth or the batter will not stick to them. Dip them in the batter and fry a golden brown; set them on a sieve in the mouth of the oven to dry and serve on a napkin powdered with salt. In a pan, cook some butter and flour together and add to it the fish stock strained and skimmed; cut up two or three tomatoes and cook in this, add pepper, salt, some grated onion and parsley, pass all through a sieve and at the last work in the yolk of an egg. This is a delicious sauce to be served with any fish.

MUTTON CUTLETS A LA PIEDMONTESE.

Carefully remove the thick bone from the loin of mutton and tie it all together and braise it with an onion and a carrot. Meanwhile from the bone boiled down, make a good cupful of stock which should be turned into a well flavoured sauce with flour and butter cooked together, but not browned, so as to keep the sauce a light colour; make it rather thick and at the last add enough grated cheese to give it a nice flavour. Remove the meat and set it to cool under a weight and then cut it in neat fillets, coating these with the prepared sauce, as thickly as possible. Serve them on cold, well cooked, macaroni roasked with a mayonnaise sauce flavoured with grated cheese and over the whole sprinkle finely minced parsley.

BAKED CALF'S HEAD.

Let the cook scald, skin, bone, clean and scrape the head, the brain and tongue being used for other meals; simmer it for two hours or more in just enough water to cover it, and when done set it to get cold with a weight on top. To prepare for the table, trim it and brush it over with beaten egg and then shift it thickly with baked crumbs pounded small. Moisten it with some of the broth and set it to heat through and brown in the oven, basting with a little fat to ensure this. Serve with a good brown sauce made from the broth and any vegetables to taste.

HAM AND OLIVE BISCUITS.

Use some of the brown sauce for the previous dish to moisten a finely minced hard-boiled egg, two tablespoonfuls of chopped olives and the same of finely minced ham with tomato chutney to taste. Prepare some plain biscuits by buttering them well, seasoning very highly and setting them in the oven to crisp. Heat the mixture in a pan and pour it on to the devilled biscuits and serve with grated cheese over them.

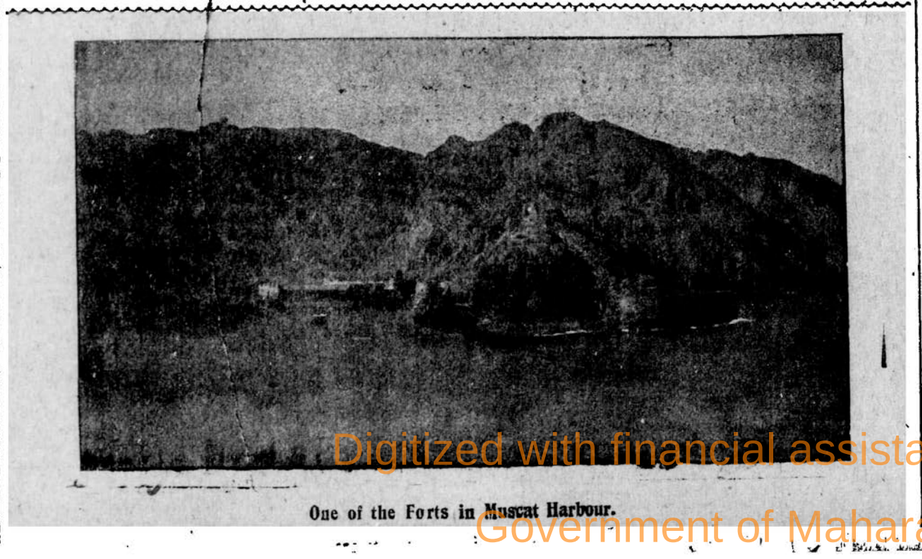
APPLE AND QUINCE TART.

Cut the apples and quinces into chunky pieces and set them to cook in the oven in a jar, together with enough water to cover them, a little cinamon and a very small piece of ginger. When they are cooked quite soft, let them cool, add sugar to taste and a little liquid butter and make a tart in the ordinary way, allowing just enough time to cook the pastry thoroughly. Serve with whipped cream or boiled custard.

The Officiating Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces and the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. Burn, left Naini Tal for Simla, on Wednesday. The visit is believed to be in connection with the Cawnpore case.

The results gained by explorations on the North-East Frontier last cold weather in the way of topographical information are now being mapped.

Considerable areas hitherto blank are being filled in.



One of the Forts in Muscat Harbour.

THE GENTS' HOUSE.

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

293 Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Large Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

Ladies' Boots from	Rs. 3-12 to 4-8
Ladies' Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 3-0
Children's Boots	Rs. 1-12 to 3-2
Children's Shoes	Rs. 1-2 to 2-2
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Boots from..	Rs. 5-14
Gents' High Class Glace Kid Shoes from...	Rs. 4-7

Come and see our various other miscellaneous articles.

SUTOR & Co.,

BOMBAY.

URIC ACID vs. FRUCTISINE.

A GREAT CONTEST!

The greatest modern organic remedy for all troubles caused by Uric-acid.

Fructisine,—Simple product of Nature.

The great specific applicable to Gout, Stone, Gravel, Arthritis, Rheumatism, Kidney troubles, Lumbago, etc.

FRUCTISINE is an ideal Blood purifier and is a boon to both the sexes. Highly recommended in cases of obesity. The tonic of incalculable value!

For further particulars please write to

(Sole representatives).

BALMUKAND ROY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, (over Eastern Bank) Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENT: Shroff Bros. (Opp: Whiteaway.) Fort, BOMBAY

O.T CURES INDIGESTION

For Indigestion arising from errors in diet, O.T. is a remedy that has been proved by thousands of people. A wineglassful neat sipped after each meal and before retiring invariably relieves all symptoms of indigestion and restores the healthy functions of the digestive system.

A Stimulant as Satisfactory as Alcohol

A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

Gold Seal — British Analytical Control

Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909

Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink O.T. the Better you Like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

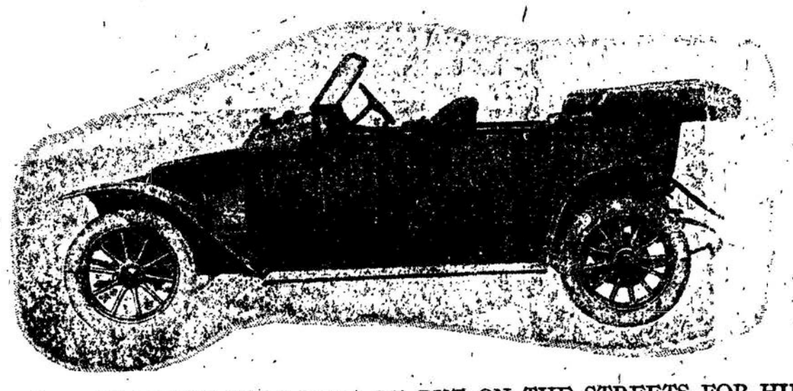
Lemonade, Soda, Mineral Waters, etc.	Water (Hot or Cold)—	Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines—
Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.	gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.	improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.

Ale, Beer, Stout—gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and flabby effect.

THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB COMPANY'S

4-Cylinders, 14-H. P. CLEMENT-BAYARD.

TORPEDO BODY NEW TAXI-CABS.



ABOUT 40 OF THESE CARS WILL BE PUT ON THE STREETS FOR HIRE EARLY NEXT MONTH. FOR SPECIAL RATES APPLY TO THE MANAGER

OFFICE & GARAGE: Dadysett Road, Chaupati. Telephone No. 1076.

BOOKING OFFICE: Taj Mahal Hotel. Telephone No. 707.

320

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

COWPER & Co

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

Typewriter Carbons

AND

Ribbons of the famous

"QUEEN" Brand

Best in Use.

Moderate In Price.

Sole Agents:—

UNVALA & Co.,

36, Churchgate St.,

Fort, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. *Ext. Gulanchæ Liq. Co. and Liq. Ext. Alstonia Scholaris* (Ditain),—*Invaluable in Chronic Fevers whether accompanied or not by enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy and Cough. Exclusively made from indigenous plants and do not contain quinine in any shape. It is recommended especially to those who from idiosyncracy or other causes cannot take quinine. (Price per 6 & 4 oz. phials Re. 1 & As. 10 respectively.)*

2. *"Vibro Asoka."*—*Is an elegant and effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka* (Saraca Indica) *bark, with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. (Price per 4 oz. phial Rs. 1-4.)*

3. *Ext. Bael Liq.*—*It is prepared solely from the fresh green Bael fruit according to a special method devised after a long and patient trial by which its sweet aroma and benificial properties have been fully preserved. It is an invaluable remedy for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery with debility of the mucous membrane. (Price per 4 oz. phial [illegible] 10.)*

4. *Essence of Neem.*—(Azadirachta Indica) *The well-known specific in all forms of Skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches, ringworms, bilious eruptions, &c. It purifies and enriches the blood. (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

130.

WANTED AT ONCE

Throughout India.

We want everywhere throughout India for cyclists and Motor cyclists to know that Palmer Tyres are the only High grade to give complete satisfaction. A Palmer cycle over costs Rs. 8-8-0 and inner tube Rs. 4/- The Palmer Tropical Heavy Roadster inner tube is the last word at a cost of Rs. 5/-. Bucaneer covers made by THE PALMER TYRE Ltd at a cost of Rs. 6/- per cover and Rs. 3/- per inner tube. For further particulars—

Apply to Messrs.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

East Street, PO.O NA.

Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

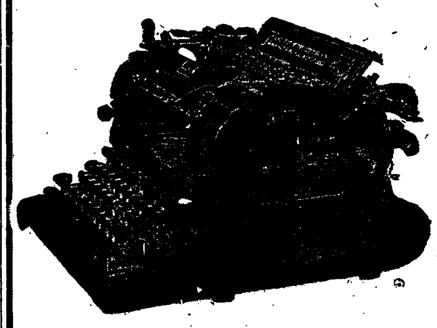
or "from your dealer."

270

ALL THAT YOU HAVE DESIRED

IN A TYPEWRITER

IS FOUND IN THE FOX MODEL 24



VISIBILITY:

By Visibility we mean that every character is in full sight as written and remains in full sight all the time.

DURABILITY:

The Durability of the Fox Typewrier was established many years ago. Owing to its light touch and easy action there is practically no friction in its working parts.

SPEED:

Any Speed record ever made by any operator could have been more easily made on the Fox—fast enough for the fastest operator and slow enough for the beginner.

BETTER THAN THE BEST OF OTHERS

LIGHT TOUCH: "No falling leaf is lighter than the Touch of the Fox Typewriter. A frictionless, pivotal type bar with brad-bearing and a ball-bearing carriage help to produce this.

EASY ACTION: The best materials, the most skilled workmen and perfect adjustments make the Fox Typewriter the Easiest to operate.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Removable Platens; Interchangeable Carriages; Double Forward Carriage Release; New, Patented Removable Ribbon Spools; Variable Line Spacing; Stencil Cutter; Card Holder; Tabulator; Back Space Key; Two-Color Ribbon; Eighty-eight Characters. These combined features can be found in no other typewriter.

Sole Agents:—

SURANA, DALAL & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co., have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS.

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,

Head Office—131 GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

LADIES WEEK

AT

CATCHPOLE'S.

Heavy Reductions throughout the Department, We mean to make a Big Sacrifice.

SALE CONTINUES

TILL the 15th October, 1913.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.

BOMBAY.

318—4.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.

Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST

TO

THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel,

BOMBAY.

Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadow St. Fort, Bombay.